FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Soviet Union

Vol III No 164 23 August 1985

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

ARMS CONTROL & DISARMAMENT

U.S. Actions Will 'Hamper' Geneva Talks AA 1
ASAT Test Decision AA 1
U.S. 'Logic' on Arms AA 1
Planned ASAT Tests Highlight U.S. 'Inconsistency' AA 2
MX Missile Deployment Escalation of Arms Buildup AA 3
Soviet UN Space Proposal Termed 'Star Peace' AA 4
Falin Article Blasts U.S. Nuclear Policy Aims AA 4
[KOMMUNIST]
U.S. Assurances of Peaceful Intentions 'Hypocrisy' AA 5
Envoy in Bonn Reiterates Purpose of Moratorium [DPA] AA 6
Academician on Adequacy of Nu ear Monitoring AA 6
[IZVESTIYA 23 Aug]

WORLD & REGIONAL ISSUES

Matveyev Urges Closer EEC, CEMA Cooperation CC 1
[IZVESTIYA 20 Aug]

UNITED STATES & CANADA

'Spy Dust' Part of Anti-USSR Slander Campaign A 1
PRAVDA Ridicules Charge A 1
[Orekhov 23 Aug]
TASS Cited on CIA's Use of 'Toxic Agents' A 2
More on CIA 'Poisons' A 3
New Binary Weapons Plant 'Dangerous' U.S. Policy A 3
AFP Reports on 'Bugging Devices' in U.S. Embassy A 4
Canadian Involvement With 'Star Wars' Questioned A 5
[Svetlanov in NEW TIMES Aug]
USSR Film Crew Ban Obstacle to Dialgoue A 7
U.S. Bars Soviet Officials From Volleyball Game A 8

NORTHEAST ASIA

Council of Ministers Sends Condolences to Japan C 1
Soviet Role in Japan's 1945 Defeat Reviewed C 1
[USA: ECONOMICS, POLITICS, IDEOLOGY]
Petrov-Led Delegation Returns From DPRK Visit C 2
[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 21 Aug]
AUCCTU Delegation Visits DPRK Motor Plant C 2
[TRUD 17 Aug]

SOUTH ASIA

SELSKAYA ZHIZN on Military Service Life in DRA [13 Aug] D 1
Iran Blasts Soviet Presence in Afghanistan D 1
Afghan Independence Day, Progress Overviewed D 2

EASTERN EUROPE

Press Conference Marks Romanian National Day F 1
[Bucharest SCINTEIA 21 Aug]
Book on U.S. 'Subversion' in Poland Cited F 1
[KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA 17 Aug]

WESTERN EUROPE

European Socialists Condemn U.S. Chemical Weapons G 1
[PRAVDA 15 Aug]
Norway's Bodstrom Reports on Arms Imbalance G 1
KRASNAYA ZVEZDA on Finnish Defense Chief's Visit G 2
[20 Aug]
Greenland Demands Compensation for U.S. Thule Base G 3
Greek Official Reaffirms Foreign Policy Stance G 3

MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

Habash on USSR's Exclusion From Mideast Talks H 1
PRAVDA Comment Murphy's Middle East Trip H 1
[Belyakov 22 Aug]
Zamyatin on U.S. Desire 'To Split' Arab World H 2
[MOSCOW NEWS 18 Aug]
Belyayev on 'Contradictory' Middle East Conference H 6
[LITERATURNAYA GAZETA 21 Aug]
Iranian President Khamene'i's Reelection Reported H 8
Iranian Elections Criticized [Zorin] H 8
UN Palestinian Rights Group Visits Kiev H 9
[PRAVDA UKRAINY 18 Aug]

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

Increasing U.S. Military Presence in Chad Noted J 1
Tanzanian College Receives Gift Shipment J 1
[Doronin]

LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN

Commentator Predicts Contadora Talks Success K 1
PRAVDA Reports on Guyanese Party Congress [21 Aug] K 2

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

POLITICAL & SOCIAL DEVELOPMENTS

Politburo Discusses Youth Festival, Harvest, UN R 1

Deputy Ministerial Personnel Changes Reported R 2
[SOBRANIYE POSTANOVLENIY PRAVITELSTVA SSR: OTDEL PERVYY No 19]
RSFSR Paper on Importance of Press Criticism R 2
[SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA 14 Aug]
Ukraine Party Emphasizes Economic Tasks R 4
[PRAVDA UKRAINY 18 Aug]
Georgian Paper Reports High-Level Party Changes R 5
[ZARYA VOSTOKA 18 Aug]
Decision on Economic Methods Issued as Booklet R 6
Briefs: Leningrad Official Awarded; Yaroslavl City Honored R 6

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

TASS Explains Tax System Distribution, Rates S 1
Briefs: Solar Power Plant S 2

AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS

Agro-Industrial Commission Session Held T 1
[SELSKAYA ZHIZN 16 Aug]
CSA Reports Current Results of Harvest T 2

SCIENTIFIC AFFAIRS

Tasks Facing Instrument Building Industry Viewed U 1
Natural Disasters Plague RSFSR, Pamir Regions U 1
[IZVESTIYA 18 Aug]
Forest Fire Situation Updated U 1
Seismic Waves Continue U 2
[IZVESTIYA 19 Aug]

MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS

Defense Minister's Order for Air Force Day V 1
[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 18 Aug]
Marshal Yefimov Interviewed on Air Force Day V 2
[PRAVDA 18 Aug]

U.S. ACTIONS WILL 'HAMPER' GENEVA TALKS

ASAT Test Decision

OW221345 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1115 GMT 22 Aug 85

[From the "World Today" program presented by Aleksandr Zholkver]

[Text] Indeed, the White House has just announced that the United States has decided to carry out combat tests of antisatellite weapons soon. A fighter will launch a missile-like device to hit an out-of-service satellite in near-earth orbit.

The Pentagon has officially announced that at least 12 test flights of the ASAT antisatellite system are planned. It also states that the cost of creating [sozdaniye] this system will exceed $4 billion. There you have the answer to the question of who is interested in creating space weapons. It is major American concerns, who are counting on gaining new and fatter profits.

As for the other motives with which President Reagan is now trying to justify antisatellite weapons tests -- for instance, his declaration that these tests will supposedly be an incentive to concluding a treaty with the Soviet Union in Geneva on these and other issues -- they are all, as they say, needlessly complicating matters [ot lukavago]. It is quite clear to everyone that such actions by the American side not only cannot facilitate the success of the talks in Geneva, but on the contrary will only hamper [zatrudnyat] these talks.

Incidentally, the Americans themselves admit this. For instance, Senator John Kerry frankly declared that the Reagan administration's decision to conduct tests of antisatellite strike weapons is another step in extending the arms race to space. The senator said in an interview with the newspaper THE BOSTON GLOBE: The President's decision means that the administration's goals do not include concluding a treaty with the Soviet Union. I will add to this that an official White House spokesman has just confirmed the administration's intention to strive at all costs for the implementation of the plan to deploy 100 MX ICBM's.

U.S. 'Logic' on Arms

LD222149 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in English 1400 GMT 22 Aug 85

[Excerpts] In the nearest future the United States is to carry out combat testing of antisatellite weaponry. A missile resembling what is described as a miniature device will be launched from a fighter plane to hit a nonfunctioning satellite currently in orbit. A White House spokesman said that President Reagan informed the United States Congress that the testing represents a stimulus for concluding a treaty with the Soviet Union on this and other issues in Geneva. Actually it is amazing the way Washington has learned to pass black off for white and stand things on their heads. The testing of a new type of combat weaponry is called a stimulus for its banning. To assert this one has to be at loggerheads with elementary logic. As is known at the Soviet-United States talks in Geneva on nuclear and space weapons, the Soviet Union seeks to reach an agreement on totally banning the creation, testing and deployment of strike space systems.

However Washington's logic is, as we can see, of a different sort. Attempts are being made there to assure that combat testing of antisatellite weaponry will promote a successful course at the Geneva talks. Do not try to understand how space arms testing will help nonmilitarization of space which the Soviet Union and the United States had agreed on prior to the Geneva talks. Do not even try, as it is simply inconceivable.

We believe that such a step on the part of the United States, whatever it calls it -- a stimulus or anything else of the kind -- not only frustrates any success at the Geneva talks but is aimed at obstructing the talks as well and that is precisely what is being suggested by elementary logics.

PLANNED ASAT TESTS HIGHLIGHT U.S. 'INCONSISTENCY'

LD221148 Moscow TASS in English 1136 GMT 22 Aug 85

[Text] Washington, Aug 22 (TASS) -- The White House officially announced that U.S. President Ronald Reagan had notified Congress of the decision to start in the coming few weeks the testing of a new U.S. combat system of anti-satellite weapons to be launched at targets in outer space.

White House Deputy Press Secretary Speakes who informed newsmen of that decision at Reagan's California residence said that the President had taken that decision in order "to restore the balance" between the USSR and the U.S. in anti-satellite weapons. He also said that in taking the decision the President was trying to provide an "inventive" to the Soviet Union to negotiate space issues seriously with the U.S. at Geneva.

The cynicism of such assertions is obvious. It is the United States that is engaged in an active space militarization effort and intensifying the arms race, while the USSR unilaterally pledged not to place any types of anti-satellite weapons in outer space.

White House Deputy Press Secretary Speakes informed newsmen about some of the details of the planned test of the new weapon. The target chosen for the first firing is an out-of-service American satellite at which a missile with an autonomous homing device will be launched from an F-15 fighter plane. Speakes said that a second test would be staged shortly. In the second firing, it is planned to intercept a special target vehicle equipped with instruments to report back on the performance of the autonomous unit of the new anti-satellite weapon.

Correspondents present at the news conference posed numerous questions to the White House spokesman. Specifically, he was asked directly why the administration, using standard explanations, failed to see that such a rapid striving to acquire an attack anti-satellite weapon, based on the latest technology, and especially in the conditions of the Soviet Moratorium on the emplacement of such weapons in space, in effect for two years now, could not be regarded any other way than an attempt to gain an advantage over the USSR and would only lead to the unwinding of a race in space arms.

Speakes tried to avoid answering this direct question and alleged that the administration, when taking a decision to this effect, took into account all the factors related to the problem. The spokesman of the White House repeated over and over again that the purpose of taking the decision was to let the Soviet side know at the Geneva talks that the U.S. was full of resolve to deploy this or that weapon system. The journalists reacted vigorously to this approach from the position of strength. Specifically, they asked Speakes why there was such a hurry with the taking of the decision on the anti-satellite program. The President did not even wait for the Congress to resume its work in September in order to inform Congress of it. Speakes made it clear that the U.S. programs in the militarization of outer space was something inviolable, something which the U.S. would not like to discuss with the Soviet Union.

Those American public circles which still hoped that the White House would display certain restraint in dealing with these problems did not conceal their disenchantment with the decision of the U.S. Administration. George Brown, a Democrat, one of the congressmen who favour the banning of anti-satellite weapons said that the decision of the White House was actually a departure from any possibility of talks on space weapons. The step taken by the administration proves that it just does not want such talks to take place, he pointed out.

Senator John Kerry described the decision of the U.S. Administration as another step towards the spreading of the arms race to outer space. In other words, the White House does not aim to conclude a mutual and verifiable agreement with the Soviet Union which would set strict limitations to the anti-satellite weapons, he stressed in an interview with BOSTON GLOBE.

John Steinbrunner, director of foreign policy studies at Brookings Institution, pointed out the inconsistency of the stand of the U.S. Administration. Trying to reduce all the talks on arms reduction to the discussion of the reliable measures of verification of the observance of agreements in this sphere, the U.S. at the same time creates new types of weapons intended to destroy satellites which are one of the means of verification, he said.

MX MISSILE DEPLOYMENT ESCALATION OF ARMS BUILDUP

LD221904 Moscow TASS in English 1731 GMT 22 Aug 85

["Under a False Pretext" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, August 22 TASS -- TASS news analyst Vasiliy Kharkov writes:

The U.S. Administration, which has decided to conduct a combat test of anti-satellite weapons in the near future, is also escalating in every way the buildup of ground-based nuclear arms potentials. This is true, in particular, of strategic nuclear armaments. Deputy White House Press Secretary Larry Speakes said in Los Angeles on Wednesday [21 August] that the Washington leadership intended by all means to carry through in full its plan to deploy 100 intercontinental ballistic missiles MX in combat positions.

One hundred missiles, no fewer, and as soon as possible -- that was the message conveyed by Speakes.

The Washington Administration has no intention of reckoning with the resolution passed by the congressional conference committee as it discussed the U.S. military budget for fiscal 1986.

The resolution said that not more than 50 MX missiles were to be installed in the existing U.S. launching silos. But the White House and the Pentagon are bent on having their way, bypassing the resolution of the conference committee and installing 100 first-strike missiles.

The White House is not in the least confused by its strange logic. The U.S. Administration has made so much efforts to present the large-scale space based ABM defences it is developing as a "defensive shield" against strategic nuclear weapons. If we are to believe that space weapons lead to the elimination of nuclear armaments, as Washington claims, why then is it so stubborn in pushing through the strategic MX missile programme?

In reality, the nuclear arms race which Washington has unleashed on earth and its striving to spread into space is pursuing the sole objective of securing the possibility to deliver the first nuclear strike and ensuring U.S. military superiority.

It is in this context that we should view also Washington's refusal to follow the example of the Soviet Union, which unilaterally halted all nuclear explosions on August 6, new U.S. nuclear test in Nevada, the desire of the Reagan administration to install all the 100 MX missiles as soon as possible and its decision to combat-test anti-satellite weapons. All these are components of the U.S. military strategic doctrine, which is aimed at winning a nuclear war by the first nuclear strike. This wild-goose chase is fraught with unpredictable consequences for mankind.

SOVIET UN SPACE PROPOSAL TERMED 'STAR PEACE'

LD221043 Moscow TASS in English 0949 GMT 22 Aug 85

[Text] Geneva, Aug 22 (TASS) -- The Soviet Government's proposal to include in the agenda of the 40th session of the United Nations General Assembly the question "International Cooperation in Peaceful Exploration of Outer Space in Conditions of its Non-Militarization" has evoked much interest at the Disarmament Conference. At the request of the Soviet delegation materials connected with this new initiative have been distributed as a document of the conference which, along with other key issues, is studying the question of averting an arms race in outer space.

When making this proposal, it was stated by the head of the Soviet delegation Viktor Israelyan, my country proceeded from the premise that mankind faces the following choice: either outer space will bear ever more tangible fruit for improving the living conditions of the inhabitants of the planet earth, or it will turn into a source of lethal danger to them. The only reasonable conclusion can and must be drawn in favour of preventing the militarization of outer space, preserving it for peaceful activity and extensive international cooperation.

The Soviet Union counters the "star wars" plans with a programme of "star peace" in which all states of our planet can take part, it was stressed in the Soviet representative's statement. Each state would make its contribution to this programme and benefit from it.

The delegations of socialist countries draw the attention of conference participants to the fact that this long-term programme of concrete actions to strengthen peace and international cooperation accords with the vitally important interests of the whole of mankind and opens up prospects of large-scale and purposeful peaceful interaction of all countries and peoples. It imparts a new impulse to the struggle for such a solution of key problems of our time that is worthy of human civilisation and is the only correct one. And such a solution should be adopted without delay, with an understanding of responsibility and the acuteness of the moment experienced by the world.

The chairman of the special committee on the question of preventing an arms race in outer space, the representative of Egypt Sa'd al-Farargi noted in a conversation the big importance of the Soviet initiative, its non-confrontational nature. Many delegations at the committee expressed their conviction that the Soviet proposal will become a central issue in the work of the forthcoming anniversary session of the United Nations General Assembly. A number of delegations of non-aligned countries, in particular India and Sri Lanka, declared in favour of creating a new international organisation on the peaceful uses of outer space and convening for this purpose a representative conference.

The new Soviet initiative is consonant with the sentiments of the overwhelming majority of states taking part in the Disarmament Conference that want concrete tangible actions for the good of peace and peaceful cooperation, and curbing the arms race.

FALIN ARTICLE BLASTS U.S. NUCLEAR POLICY AIMS

LD221100 Moscow TASS in English 1055 GMT 22 Aug 85

[Text] Moscow, Aug 22 (TASS) -- The present U.S. Administration behaves the way as if it had one more world in reserve in case the existing one burns up. The concepts of the 1940s and 1950s, concepts hostile to mankind, still exist in Washington today, Valentin Falin writes in the latest issue of the journal KOMMUNIST.

Claims to security that would fit the United States alone, arbitrary decisions to list any region of the world that looks attractive as a sphere of "exclusive U.S. interests," nuclear stick brandishing and many other things which makes this world intranquil for the people to live in have their roots in the mid-1940s, in the time when the United States betrayed the cause of the anti-Hitler coalition.

The decision to discard allied agreements reached during the war was prompted by the reactionary dogma, not the difficulties involved in the implementation of these accords, the author writes. By August 1945 Japan's capitulation was predetermined. However, the prospect that the victory in Europe and the Far East as well might be associated in public consciousness with the outstanding role of the USSR in the defeat of the aggressors did not suit Washington. By that time very different sentiments and plans were bred there.

The decision of the United States on the atomic bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, Valentin Falin writes, was of exclusively political character and had several addresses.

Leaving the USSR uninformed about the order to atom-bomb Japan, Washington intended to turn the bomb into the corner-stone of a new autocratic course, monopolize not only these weapons but also all kinds of dividends accruing to it from them. Half a million of Japanese were doomed to death and suffering for the purpose of staking out the claim of American imperialism to world hegemony and, in the words of former U.S. Secretary of State James Byrnes, making Russia more compliant.

Valentin Falin recalls that as long ago as in late 1945 the United States worked out models of a real war on the USSR in case of a clear "threat of a Soviet attack" or in case Soviet science and industry created conditions "for an eventual attack on the U.S. or protection from an American attack." It was planned to bring down atomic bombs on 20 major Soviet cities.

"Star wars" plans have come straight out of those chilly times, Valentin Falin goes on. It was then that the United States with hundreds of former Nazi "researchers" involved into the matter decided to study possibilities of military uses of outer space in detail. For instance, some of the options under study called for the deployment of satellites with nuclear warheads around the earth for the purpose of hitting targets on enemy territory, and later for putting out of service with the help of blasts in low-earth orbit the communication system of a potential adversary (Project Argus).

The United States rushed to the path of confrontation because of some inner urge, the author writes. Outside world did not impose confrontation on Washington, Washington did -- on the outside world. And Washington, evidently, is still unwilling to recognize the elementary truth that if this world is not preserved there will be no other livable world. The tragedy of Hiroshima and Nagasaki is a consequence of reckless brutality and heartless politicking. But it will not be in vain if by providing a stern lesson it will be helpful in preventing an even bigger Holocaust, if it serves the cause of preserving life on earth.

U.S. ASSURANCES OF PEACEFUL INTENTIONS 'HYPOCRISY'

LD212004 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1645 GMT 21 Aug 85

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Viktor Levin]

[Excerpts] Hello comrades. Israelyan, the Soviet representative, has spoken in Geneva, where a session of the UN Organization's Committee on Disarmament is taking place.

He described in detail the new Soviet peace initiatives; the establishment of a unilateral moratorium on conducting nuclear explosions and the proposal for the main directions and principles of international cooperation in the peaceful development of space in conditions of its nonmilitarization.

However, Washington even now, while continuing to hold forth about peace, not only refuses to renounce the implementation of militaristic programs, but also forces through their realization. Attention is drawn to this by the fact that after the Soviet Union introduced on 6 August a moratorium on nuclear explosions, the United States began a new series of underground nuclear weapon tests; and after the concrete proposals on international cooperation in the peaceful development of space in conditions of its nonmilitarization, promulgated by the Soviet Union on 16 August, the United States, 5 days later, began testing antisatellite weaponry.

These comparisons show convincingly that the Soviet Union is sincerely and actively striving for the consolidation of peace while the United States is stubbornly pulling in the direction of confrontation and the increase of tension. In light of concrete facts, the assurances by representatives of the American Administration about readiness to make a contribution to consolidating peace look like the model of hypocrisy. It must be said that this feature is characteristic of the whole of Washington's foreign policy.

ENVOY IN BONN REITERATES PURPOSE OF MORATORIUM

LD211729 Hamburg DPA in German 1631 GMT 21 Aug 85

[Text] Bonn, 21 Aug (DPA) -- According to its Bonn Charge d'Affaires Vladislav Teretskov, the Soviet Union has not yet given up hope that the two superpowers will agree on a halt to nuclear weapons testing. In a rare press conference at the Soviet Embassy in Bonn, Teretskov said today that the Soviet Union's latest proposal on the peaceful development of space will be pursued by Moscow only if the United States drops its plans for the militarization of space.

Teretskov repeated the frequently stated Soviet arguments against the American's invitation to attend a nuclear test by the United States. Acceptance by Moscow will only legalize further nuclear tests, which the Soviet Union opposes. The purpose of the voluntary Soviet moratorium is to stop the arms race and, in the long term, the elimination of all nuclear weapons. Teretskov emphasized Moscow's step will remain in force only until the end of the year. The Soviet diplomat, whose statements did not hint at any new signs for agreement between the superpowers on this issue, disputed the argument that Moscow wants to use its unilateral moratorium to put the United States in a difficult position. This is above all demonstrated by the fact that the Soviet Union informed President Reagan of its intention in advance. Teretskov said the United States would have done well to halt its tests on the 40th anniversary of Hiroshima also.

ACADEMICIAN ON ADEQUACY OF NUCLEAR MONITORING

PM221604 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 23 Aug 85 Morning Edition p 5

[IZVESTIYA interview with Academician M.A. Sadovskiy, director of the USSR Academy of Sciences Earth Physics Institute: "Obvious Truths"; subhead reads "Academician M. Sadovskiy: Existing Verification Means are Adequate for Monitoring Nuclear Explosions" -- first four paragraphs are IZVESTIYA introduction]

[Text] All progressive mankind reacted with satisfaction and hope to the statement which M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, made 29 July 1985 in connection with the Soviet Union's declaration of a moratorium on any nuclear explosions from 6 August 1985 through 1 January 1986.

The USSR thereby unilaterally assumed a commitment not to carry out nuclear explosions, a commitment which will continue to operate beyond that date if the United States for its part refrains from carrying out nuclear explosions. But the U.S. Administration has stated that "nuclear tests will continue." Using the hackneyed method to which it usually resorts when it wishes to evade constructive Soviet initiatives, the American side has again dug up the thesis that it is impossible to monitor observance of a moratorium on nuclear explosions. Thus, back in 1963, when there was a real opportunity to conclude a treaty prohibiting all types of nuclear test explosions, the United States, by advancing excessive demands in terms of monitoring, camouflaged its lack of desire to proceed to the total prohibition of nuclear weapon tests. Since then, the United States has regularly used the monitoring question to thwart the conclusion of a treaty on the total prohibition of nuclear weapon tests and also to create obstacles to the ratification of the already signed 1974 treaty between the USSR and the United States on the limitation of underground tests and the 1976 treaty between the USSR and the United States on underground nuclear explosions for peaceful purposes.

As for the real possibilities of monitoring nuclear weapon tests, as prominent American scientists have stated in Congress recently, of all arms limitation measures nuclear explosions are the most susceptible to reliable monitoring. And in the view of such an extremely well informed figure as former CIA director Colby, observance of a moratorium on nuclear explosions "indisputably can be ensured with the aid of existing national technical means of monitoring."

What is the existing technical potential for monitoring nuclear explosions, including the U.S. potential?

The IZVESTIYA editorial board asked prominent Soviet scientist academician Mikhail Aleksandrovich Sadovskiy, director of the USSR Academy of Sciences Earth Physics Institute, to elucidate on these questions. His answers, cited below, cast light on the real situation in terms of monitoring nuclear test explosions.

Question: What technical means does the United States possess for monitoring observance of the moratorium on carrying out nuclear explosions in the USSR?

Answer: The creation of a network of seismic stations located on the territory of both the United States and other foreign countries for the purpose of detecting Soviet underground nuclear explosions was begun by the United States in 1959 under the Vela-Uniform program. According to data published abroad, the United States has the potential to obtain seismic information from:

105 seismic stations located on the territory of more than 55 countries. These stations are linked in the Worldwide Standardized Seismic Station Network (WWSSN);

20 seismic array stations [stantsii seysmicheskogo grupirovaniya] located in 12 countries; and

17 Seismic Research Observatories (SRO) on the territory of 15 countries.

Attention should be drawn to the fact that the USSR's territory is completely surrounded by these seismic stations, some of which are actually sited in countries bordering on the USSR and Warsaw Pact states. The disposition of these stations creates the most favorable conditions for monitoring nuclear explosions in the USSR, increasing the reliability and accuracy of determining time and place and assessing yield. Furthermore, the United States obtains information about seismic phenomena from the International Seismological Center (ISC, Scotland). The seismic network used by the United States for monitoring is equipped to a high technical standard.

The seismic stations in the worldwide standardized network are equipped, as a rule, with highly sensitive seismometers which can record seismic fluctuations of a millionth of a millimeter.

Many of these stations are already recording seismic waves in digital form, which makes it possible to effectively analyze the data received using computers in processing centers.

Seismic research observatories possess still greater sensitivity and dynamic range than stations in the global standardized network. The higher performance is achieved by installing short- and long-period seismometers in deep wells, which makes it possible to substantially reduce the level of microseismic interference.

Seismic array stations usually link several dozen geophones scattered over an area. Joint processing by a computer in the center of the array of the signals recorded by the geophones makes it possible to increase the operational sensitivity of the station and also to promptly estimate the location and yield of an explosion.

Wishing to make maximum use of the array effect, in 1966 the Americans created in Montana a giant LASA seismic array, which incorporates 525 geophones over an area of 40,000 square km. The (NORSAR) seismic group consisting of 132 geophones was deployed near Oslo, Norway in subsequent years utilizing the experience gained in operating this array.

ALPA, the first array system in world seismological practice to use long-period seismographs, was set up in Alaska. Medium-sized seismic arrays have also been set up in Britain, Sweden, the FRG, Japan, and a number of other countries in the world.

Seismic data from array stations, research observatories, and stations in the worldwide standardized network are expedited to the United States for processing. The seismic data is processed by high-capacity computers to determine the location, time, depth, and yield of explosions.

Question: What is the potential of the system which you just detailed for monitoring nuclear explosions?

Answer: In order to answer this question it would be better to turn to the opinion of Professors L.R. Sykes and (D.F. Evernden) U.S. seismologists who are experts in the sphere of nuclear explosion detection. One of their articles, published by SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN in October 1982, cites an evaluation of the potential for detecting underground nuclear explosions on USSR territory.

As a result of research conducted by them, the authors concluded that a seismological network of only 15 stations located outside the Soviet Union's borders guarantees the detection of 1-kiloton yield underground nuclear explosions carried out anywhere in the USSR with a probability factor of no less than 0.9. Similar results have been obtained by other American scientists.

On the whole, Soviet seismologists share this assessment. At the same time, they believe that the practical potential of the U.S. seismological network is much greater since the above evaluation is based on only 15 stations while their actual number, as shown, is considerably higher. An increase in the number of recording stations with improved specifications and modern computerized methods of data processing make it possible to substantially lower the threshold at which seismic signals can be singled out from background interference and thus lower the threshold at which underground nuclear explosions can be detected.

Thus, in practice the U.S. seismic network ensures, with a high degree of probability, the detection on Soviet territory of underground nuclear explosions with a yield considerably below 1 kiloton.

The potential of the seismic method is also distinguished by the fact that a number of seismic stations in the world also register low-yield industrial explosions of chemical explosives. Thus, according to ISC bulletins, explosions of 20-30 metric ton yield are registered at distances of up to 2,000-3,000 km.

The high reliability of the U.S. system for monitoring nuclear explosions in the USSR has been confirmed by Sykes and (Evernden) on the basis of the results of its operation for the last 20 years. They write: "...to our knowledge, not a single one of the several hundred underground nuclear explosions carried out in this period has been mistaken for an earthquake. Our experience indicates a very low probability of an event not being identified if all available methods are applied."

Question: Is there any real possibility of secretly carrying out nuclear explosions?

Answer: Specialists are currently examining the following ways of concealing nuclear explosions:

Reducing the seismic effect obtained from explosions in large underground chambers or in smaller chambers packed with energy absorption devices [energopoglotitel];

Camouflaging the explosion with an earthquake;

Camouflaging it with an industrial explosion of chemical explosives.

By carrying out nuclear explosions in large chambers, the seismic effect can be reduced tens of times over [v desyatki raz]. Realistically speaking, a reduction in the seismic effect of explosions in chambers is only feasible for low-yield charges (up to 1-2 kilotons). However, even when nuclear charges of this yield are exploded in chambers, the seismic signals can be detected thousands of kilometers away.

It is possible to create chambers of the required size by carrying out a preliminary high-yield nuclear explosion (of dozens of kilotons). Other means of creating large chambers entail serious technical difficulties. Moreover, it is virtually impossible for a preliminary high-yield explosion and preparatory large-scale work to create chambers to go unnoticed.

In examining the possibility of camouflaging underground nuclear explosions with earthquakes, it should be noted that modern methods of processing seismic tremors recorded by a network of stations make it possible to separate the seismic signals generated by underground nuclear explosions from recording of earthquakes. It should also be remembered that it is virtually impossible to predict beforehand the exact time and place of an earthquake in order to place a nuclear charge there in plenty of time.

As for camouflaging nuclear explosions with large industrial explosions, the latter would have to be dozens of times more powerful than the nuclear explosions being camouflaged. This is hard to implement in practice.

Question: There has previously been talk of the seismic method's potential for monitoring underground nuclear explosions, are there any other methods apart from the seismic method for detecting underground nuclear explosions?

Answer: The main method of monitoring underground nuclear explosions, of course, is the seismic method. In recent years, other methods have also been studied.

As is well-known, apart from the seismic wave, explosions and earthquakes are also accompanied by a subsonic acoustic wave, which, in propagating through the upper layers of the atmosphere, causes characteristic disturbances in the ionosphere and the earth's magnetic field. These disturbances can be recorded by ground stations and satellites. French and other West European scientists are also studying the influence of acoustic waves on the ionosphere and the earth's magnetic field.

Seismic and hydroacoustic facilities located in the sea and oceans can also be used to detect nuclear explosions. According to published data, the United States possesses such a network; the information from which goes to the center for the collection, processing, and analysis of data on nuclear explosions (Patrick base, Florida).

Moreover, existing satellite systems for observing the surface of the earth are capable of detecting the consequences of an explosion in the region of the epicenter (subsidence craters, surface disturbance, the release of radioactive products, temperature changes, and so forth) and monitoring work preparatory to carrying out underground nuclear explosions.

Thus it can confidently be stated that the present state of knowledge of the effects accompanying underground nuclear explosions and the level of technical potential of a number of states make it possible to reliably monitor nuclear test explosions using national technical means. Under the conditions of the moratorium which has been announced, the resolution of this task is considerably facilitated.

I would also like to stress that our national seismic system, which is situated solely on the Soviet territory, is oriented unidirectionally [odnostoronne] with respect to the American Continent and is therefore in a less favorable position to monitor U.S. nuclear explosions. At the same time, we believe that our national means are sufficient to monitor an underground nuclear test ban. So the resolution of the problem of completely prohibiting nuclear weapon tests does not depend on monitoring. Certainly not on monitoring, but primarily on U.S. policy. The present U.S. Administration, in categorically refusing to introduce a ban on nuclear tests, is doing so because it is creating new-generation weapons, the weapons of the nineties. So instead of responding positively to the moratorium on nuclear explosions introduced by the Soviet Union 6 August, the United States is continuing nuclear weapon tests. Another underground nuclear explosion was carried out at the Nevada test range on 17 August. At the same time, it has been announced that this is only the start of a vast new program of such tests.

This is the primary reason for all of the U.S. Administration's actions on the question of prohibiting nuclear weapon tests, and no excuses or references to the "inadequacy" of monitoring can disguise this self-evident truth. The means of verification already possessed by states, if they are used for monitoring the end of nuclear weapon tests, are perfectly adequate to ensure the necessary confidence in compliance with the agreement.

In his answers to a TASS corrospondent's questions on 14 August Comrade M.S. Gorbachev bluntly pointed out that "it is precisely the United States that wants neither the ending of nuclear tests nor a reliable system of monitoring. No other conclusion can be drawn."

MATVEYEV URGES CLOSER EEC, CEMA COOPERATION

PM210950 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 20 Aug 85 Morning Edition p 4

[Vikentiy Matveyev "Political Observer's Opinion": Europe of Wide Horizons"]

[Text] A report which did not attract great attention from the world press but which was in its own way significant recently appeared in the stream of news. At the end of July representatives of six West European television companies signed an agreement in Zurich on the creation of a "European Movie Production Association." In the words of L. (Shurman), director general of the Swiss radio and television broadcasting society, the association's aim is to create a counterweight to U.S. output in this sphere.

Against a backdrop of speeches by leading figures in a number of West European countries calling for joint efforts with a view to repulsing the onslaught of exports from the U.S. and Japan in these countries' markets, this news may not seem so important. Western governments on this side of the Atlantic are undoubtedly much more worried about lagging behind the United States and Japan in the technological sphere than about what is happening in the sphere of television and the movies.

In a 17 July speech in the Elysee Palace President Mitterrand produced facts to show that West European industry is "able to work no worse, and sometimes even better than its competitors." The conclusion is that it is necessary to muster forces and worthily meet the challenge from overseas, first and foremost with regard to sectors concerned with the latest technology.

Pooling the West European countries' efforts in the face of U.S. business expansion is now the slogan of the day even in "ideological sectors." That is extremely noteworthy.

We will not, however, rush to make forecasts. It is not the first time that such calls, backed up by certain specific steps, have been voiced in West Europe, but, nonetheless, the results by no means always accord with the expressed desires. The most recent example: The EEC -- the European Economic Community -- has just submitted to Washington pressure by agreeing to reduce exports to the United States of the output of West European metallurgical enterprises.

Washington has strong levers for influencing its partners-cum-rivals. People overseas do not balk at using these levers with no concessions to "Atlantic solidarity." As a result, the picture of mutual relations between West Europe and the United States is extremely complex and contradictory. One trend is neutralized by another. Every forward move by West Europe immediately triggers a countermove by the U.S. side.

Washington is now closely watching the actions of the West European governments, which are trying to switch from coordinating their foreign economic policy within the EEC framework to measures which would lead to closer integration and a pooling of efforts in other spheres.

Even FRG Chancellor H. Kohl, who, as is well known, distinctly favors Washington, described these steps as being dictated by a desire to defend West Europe's positions in the face of the United States and Japan. "We need a joint economic region," he said recently, "not least to finally become a worthy rival in the competitive struggle with the major economic powers -- the United States and Japan."

On 9 September yet another meeting of representatives of the EEC countries will be held in Luxembourg to discuss possible measures for accelerating the further integration of this association. A whole series of previous conferences of this type produced no tangible results. The Paris meeting of the EEC heads of state and government back in October 1972 decided to create an EEC economic and currency union. The subsequent Copenhagen meeting adopted a declaration specifying the motives for action in the direction of "political integration." And so on, and so forth.

At the end of June this year, the leaders of the "Common Market" countries again attempted in vain, to make progress on the faltering projects. The dissension within the "Common Market" was too serious. Attention is now focusing on the forthcoming Luxembourg meeting.

The public aim put forward by the initiators of such steps sounds quite positive: asserting West Europe's positions and "making its voice heard in international affairs" (Resolutions of the 1972 Paris meeting).

To the extent that the EEC countries act as a "political unit," the Soviet Union, as is well known, is prepared to seek common ground with this association on specific international problems. We advocate the organization of mutually advantageous relations between CEMA and the EEC. It is not our fault that such relations have not yet been established. Thanks to the new Soviet initiative made during the visit to the USSR by Italian Prime Minister B. Craxi, the quest for appropriate accords in this sphere has been resumed. But the obstacles hindering them still must be removed.

People overseas are making no secret of their hopes that, despite West Europe's expressed intention to respond to the challenge of its competitors -- the United States and Japan -- it will be possible to subordinate this West European integration process to the schemes of Atlanticism -- that is, to place it at the service of the expansionist goals of U.S. big capital. That is why, bearing in mind the various types of projects for a "political union" of the West European countries, Washington is striving to suggest to its partners on this side of the Atlantic that they oppose the socialist states as sharply as possible.

But is it possible to avoid the incontrovertible geographical facts, even considering just these facts and no others? West Europe is not separated from East Europe or the Soviet Union by impassable mountains or bottomless trenches. There is the Final Act of the all-European conference. The overwhelming majority of the conference participants have just convincingly demonstrated their resolve at the Helsinki meeting to continue to travel the road of its implementation.

Europe is a broad and diverse concept. And that is good, not bad, as certain woeful theoreticians in the West try to make out. The line of peaceful coexistence among states with different social systems in the nuclear era has demonstrated its force and vitality on our continent above all.

Yet it is by no means a secret that the camp of the initiators of the "political integration" of West Europe is often thinking not in terms of the continent when it comes out in favor of a "European contribution" to the cause of strengthening peace, but in terms of one of its parts, the West. Moreover, this part is equally often opposed to the remaining, and much larger, part of Europe.

It is curious that the wrongness of this "division" was recently mentioned by none other than FRG Foreign Minister Genscher. He "insistently counseled against applying the concept of Europe to just one of its parts."

The minister's advice is entirely applicable to his own department. Does it not err by reducing the concept of "Europe" to just its western part?

I would like to conclude this commentary by quoting something that the influential French figure Jean Schwebel wrote in the Paris newspaper LE MONDE back at the start of September 1974. He asked the question: What kind of Europe do we want? And he answered: "A Europe that would use its influence in the struggle against the incredible squandering of funds involved in the arms race, in ensuring collective security, in distributing the world's riches better, and in strengthening the international United Nations Organization."

Given such an approach, the only realistic and sensible one, the question of what the concept of our common home, the European Continent, includes would not arise.

'SPY DUST' PART OF ANTI-USSR SLANDER CAMPAIGN

LD221601 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1534 GMT 22 Aug 85

["Protest to the United States State Department" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 22 Aug (TASS) -- In connection with the circulation by the U.S. State Department of assertions about the supposed use in the Soviet Union of "chemical substances for observations of workers of the U.S. Embassy," the USSR Embassy in Washington has stated the following to the State Department:

"The Soviet side decisively refutes the absurd fabrications that, supposedly with regard to the personnel of the United States establishments in the USSR, some kind of chemical substances are used. Nothing of the kind has been done in our country and is not being done. Attempts to bring forward such pretensions against us are not only utterly out of place, but are also absolutely unacceptable.

"Behind the raising of this artificial question one cannot but see a quite definite design: to prepare the ground for yet another slander campaign against the Soviet Union, to poison the atmosphere in relations between our countries, and to kindle enmity toward the Soviet people.

"What causes indignation is the fact that the American side thought it possible to resort to such a crude falsehood which pursues aims far removed from the interests of improving our reciprocal relations.

"While issuing a protest at this provocative action that has been plotted against the USSR, we warn that the American side will bear full responsibility for the possible consequences of such actions."

PRAVDA Ridicules Charge

PM221714 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Aug 85 First Edition p 5

[B. Orekhov "Rejoinder": "Enough To Make a Chicken Laugh"]

[Text] What do country housewives do to keep from mixing up their chickens with other people's? Most often they mark them by smearing their feathers with some kind of coloring -- preferably indelible, but otherwise just ink. The method has proved an excellent one and has been widely used from time immemorial in many countries both in the Old World and the new. It isn't patented, so it can be used by anyone who takes it into his head to use it.

And now figures from the U.S. State Department have taken it into their heads to use the "marked chickens" idea to introduce the latest fly in the ointment into relations between the United States and our country. On 21 August, the U.S. foreign policy department published a statement which says literally the following: "The U.S. Government has recently established that for a number of years the Soviet authorities have been using chemical substances for shadowing the activity of U.S. Embassy staffers in Moscow. These substances leave traces on the person or on the person's effects...."

Washington is evidently so pleased with the idea of the "marked chickens," that is to say American Embassy staffers, that it is "taking steps to send an investigation group to Moscow to work with U.S. Embassy personnel."

It is even being hinted in the American capital that this question could even be raised at a high political level.

To be fair, it must be said that, despite the American mass news media's great love of sensations, some of them regarded the State Department statement with skepticism. As NBC observed, "it is striking that American representatives have adduced no concrete details as to who has been subjected, and when, to the effects of the "spy powder,' how this substance was discovered, or how contact with it can be avoided."

It is already reported from across the ocean, however, that the State Department statement has served as a signal for a new outburst of anti-Soviet hysteria in the United States. And that is obviously what its authors were counting on.

As far as the rest of the world is concerned, the drivel emanating from the bowels of the State Department can provoke nothing but laughter. It really is enough to make a chicken laugh. [deystvitelno, postaralis kuram na smekh]....

TASS CITED ON CIA'S USE OF 'TOXIC AGENTS'

LD230858 Moscow World Service in English 2010 GMT 22 Aug 85

[Text] A report by the Soviet news agency TASS from New York says the Central Intelligence Agency is extensively using toxic agents and poisoning to do away with foreign leaders and politicians who are not to Washington's liking.

This aspect of the CIA's activity has been exposed in a book by the former Director of the Hush-hush department, Stansfield Turner, called "Secrecy and Democracy." He says that the CIA, ordered by Washington to organize assassinations abroad, has set up stockpiles of chemical weapons for the purpose. The Central Intelligence Agency is known to have tried to kill the Cuban leader Fidel Castro with a bituminous toxin. With the attorney general's consent it hired bands formed by ringleaders of the Mafia to carry out the operation. The aborted plot is not the only example.

Even though scandalous revelations of dirty oeprations by the spy agency in the '70s forced the White House to order that the stockpiles be scrapped, that was done to hush up the affair, the CIA did not even hide the fact that it was not going to obey the orders. The CIA counterintelligence chief, Mr Angleton, speaking in Congress, said outright that scrapping the stockpiles of poisons was out of the question. Mr Turner confirms that they were never liquidated.

In this connection he recalls some other crimes by the CIA, which uses all methods to assassinate foreign leaders the U.S. Government does not like. The ex-senior spy admits that several plots were organized for the purpose. He recalls that in 1970, just before the Allende government took office in Chile, the CIA prepared the assassination of the patriotically-minded commander of the Chilean Army, Schneider. It should be also recalled that several years later CIA agents killed another prominent figure in the Allende government, Mr Letelier. They planted a bomb in his car.

The record of CIA crimes also includes the murder of Africa's hero, Patrice Lumumba, and the Panamanian President Mr Torrijos. The American press has noted that the sphere of CIA crimes has expanded sharply with the Reagan administration taking office.

There have been reports that the Central Intelligence Agency was behind an attempt on the life of the leader of the Libyan revolution Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi in the May of last year. The CIA, under the current administration, has launched an unprecedented campaign of terror abroad. Its agents, together with hired terrorists, mined Nicaraguan ports which resulted in casualties. It issued a terror manual to teach mercenaries to kill Nicaraguan officials and civilians. It bears the responsibility for a bomb explosion in Beirut which killed 80 innocent people.

Another former agent of the Central Intelligence Agency, Mr McGhee, has published a book titled "Death and Lies" in which he revealed the crimes of the terrorist agency he was witness to during his 25 years' service. The list of CIA crimes continues growing with every day.

More on CIA 'Poisons'

LD221539 Moscow TASS in English 1509 GMT 22 Aug 85

[Text] New York, August 22 TASS -- TASS correspondent Nikolay Setunskiy reports:

In his book "Secrecy and Democracy: The CIA in Transition" Stansfield Turner, former CIA director, admits that the American espionage agency whose official duty is to arrange assassinations of foreign leaders and politicians undesirable to Washington, has established storages of highly potent poisons for the purpose. Although after the scandalous revelations in the seventies of some of the CIA's operations the White House was compelled to order the liquidation of these storages they were actually not removed, Stansfield Turner writes.

The author of the book mentions certain international crimes committed by the CIA which uses any methods to kill foreign leaders "annoying" the U.S. Government. A number of conspiracies were worked out for the purpose. Thus in 1970, shortly before the government of Salvador Allende came to power in Chile, the CIA arranged the assassination of Rene Schneider, a patriotically minded chief of staff of the Chilean Army. Several years later CIA agents made short work of another prominent figure in the Allende government, Orlando Letelier, who was killed by a bomb in his car.

But the list of the CIA's atrocities is not exhausted with Turner's admissions. Well-known are other dirty actions of this agency: an attempt to poison Fidel Castro, the assassinations of Patrice Lumumba and Omar Torrijos....

There are also crimes of a different kind on the CIA's record. Last spring a group of Canadians filed a legal suit accusing the CIA of inhuman experiments made, on its assignment, on unsuspecting patients at a clinic in Montreal in the early sixties. People there were injected with potent chemical preparations, irreparably damaging their health, as part of a CIA program to control people's minds. Among the "test subjects" was a result of such barbarous experiments several patients became mental invalids for life.

NEW BINARY WEAPONS PLANT 'DANGEROUS' U.S. POLICY

LD230431 Moscow in English to North America 2200 GMT 22 Aug 85

[Text] According to press reports from Pine Bluff, Arkansas, a new military chemical plant has just been commissioned there to produce a new generation of chemical arms known as binary weapons. Here is observer Vladislav Kozyakov with his comment:

[Kozyakov] The American public is very much concerned over the prospect of further extending the chemical weapons industry in the United States.

This explains why the Pentagon hurries to push legislation through the House of Representatives in September. As Russell Rourke, a defense secretary assistant, said, it is best (?of all) to seek the approval of the new chemical weapons program this year when there are no elections [words indistinct].

The question arises however, what are the reasons for stepping up output of chemical weapons? Kenneth Adelman, a director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, said in his article published in THE NEW YORK TIMES that a further chemical weapons buildup is needed to achieve the earliest conclusion of a comprehensive weapons ban treaty. Such is the strange logic of policymakers in Washington. To achieve strategic arms reduction agreements they continue to conduct nuclear tests in Nevada, to test the MX, Midgetman and other missiles and to manufacture thousands more nuclear warheads. And to ensure the non-militarization of outer space the United States Administration pursues its "star wars" program and live tests of an anti-satellite weapon launched from an F-15 jet fighter. As is known, this approach by Washington has already resulted in blocking the nuclear arms control process as a whole.

The Pentagon budget has been increased by more than 100 billion dollars, but no new arms reduction agreements have been concluded during the last 5 years. Something similar takes place in the United States policy with regard to chemical weapons. The Pentagon has the world's largest chemical arsenal, it consists of more than 3 million shells, tens of thousands of bombs, hundreds of thousands of landmines and other ammunition. Experts estimate that the United States stockpiles of chemical weapons are sufficient to kill all people on earth several times over. Despite this, however, a huge 5-year program was launched in 1983 for the chemical rearmament of all armed services. It is in accordance with this program that the new binary weapons plant has been built in Pine Bluff, Arkansas. It will have a rated monthly capacity of 70,000 items of ammunition. Binary weapons will be hard to scrap once deployed, their components can be produced by most civilian manufacturers. The production of the weapons in the United States will complicate the enforcement of a chemical weapons ban treaty.

Washington's assertions that new types of mass destruction weapons can promote negotiations on reducing arms are aimed at misleading the public. In fact the development of ever more sophisticated weapons in the United States reflect a dangerous policy of achieving military superiority, which is fraught with catastrophic consequences for mankind. Each new type of weapon built by the Pentagon has a damaging effect on arms reduction efforts and initiates a new round in military confrontation. It is true of American nuclear and space weapons. This is also true of chemical weapons in putting those [word indistinct] to produce in Pine Bluff, Arkansas.

AFP REPORTS ON 'BUGGING DEVICES' IN U.S. EMBASSY

AU221202 Paris AFP in English 1155 GMT 22 Aug 85

[Excerpt] Moscow, Aug 22 (AFP) -- Bugging devices have been found in the new U.S. Embassy being built here, reports circulating in U.S. circles said.

The unconfirmed reports said the microphones were discovered a few days ago and a team of U.S. experts were due here in the next few days to examine the embassy building.

A U.S. Embassy spokesman refused to comment on the reports, but a specialist at another Western embassy said they were "by no means surprising."

CANADIAN INVOLVEMENT WITH 'STAR WARS' QUESTIONED

PM221445 Moscow NEW TIMES in English No 32, Aug 85 pp 25-26

[V. Svetlanov article: "Invitation to 'Star Wars'"]

[Text] "Few areas of cooperation between Canada and the United States are as critical as their partnership in defence," THE NEW YORK TIMES said in a recent article entitled "U.S. Weapons Ties Have Mulroney (the Canadian Prime Minister) on the Defensive." Critical for whom -- Canada or its southern neighbour? Does Canadian-American military cooperation strengthen Canada's security?

Questions of this order are being asked with increasing frequency in connection with Reagan's programme for the development of space strike weapons known as his Strategic Defence Initiative and the role allotted Canada in its realization.

The American plans for the use of nuclear weapons are based on the assumption that the U.S. can wage protracted nuclear war and win it, the Canadian GLOBE AND MAIL observes. "Canada's future is intimately linked to U.S. military policy," the paper writes, "and the question of being tied to a system that makes nuclear warfare increasingly 'thinkable' is crucial to the debate on Canadian foreign policy now underway."

The Canadian Government has come out in support of the "research element" of SDI, because, Prime Minister Mulroney said, "We believe it would make negotiations (in Geneva) easier, persuade the other side of serious intent." The Canadian Government seeks to justify its stand by maintaining that, to quote Mulroney again, "to do otherwise would be to undermine the strength of NATO and the strength of our commitment to freedom and democracy."

The question of Canada's practical participation in SDI has been postponed until hearings next autumn in the newly-formed combined parliamentary committee on foreign affairs and national defence. The postponement is due primarily to the wide opposition in the country to the plans for the militarization of outer space and Canada's involvement in them. The departure of the Conservative government from the position taken by former Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau met with a sharply negative reaction.

The New Democratic party convention held at the end of June and the beginning of July unanimously endorsed a resolution condemning Reagan's "star wars" programme and calling on the Canadian Government to turn down Washington's "invitation" to join in carrying it out.

More than 700 Canadian scientists from 20 universities have also registered their protest. In a statement addressed to the prime minister they pointed out that the programme would lead to a serious escalation of the arms race and the destabilization of the already delicate balance of nuclear strength in the world. The academics urged the government to reject the Washington proposal and warned that they would have no part in any research connected with SDI if Ottawa nevertheless decided to participate in it.

Opinions differ in the Cabinet itself. John Lamb, executive director of the Canadian Centre for Arms Control and Disarmament, has observed that "some ministers are opposed to the "star wars" plan on grounds of strategic danger, and there are others who see advantages to the Canadian economy." And there are still others who feel that any opposition to Reagan could jeopardize Canadian-American relations.

In February Foreign Minister Joseph Clark told the House of Commons (evidently in an attempt to cool down passions and to reassure public opinion and the parliamentary opposition): "With regard to the question of any association with any aspect of the SDI, I can give the members assurance now, as I have before, that there is no plan, current, pending or anticipated, that would have the Government of Canada involved in any way with the Strategic Defence Initiative."

But how does this tally with the position of Defense Minister Erik Nielsen, who said among other things that the government "would be negligent" if it did not consider the "options" that have opened. Commenting on this statement, the GLOBE AND MAIL says: "Not negligent, sensible. The U.S. is gearing up with frightening speed to create a destabilizing weapons system in space." According to Clark, the paper continued, the American research is "only prudent" and does not signify actual deployment which "could have serious implications for arms control." "But let's not be naive," the paper adds, "the SDI research will give a definite momentum to the development of space defence systems, and an unwary Canada could find itself coopted."

Former Defense Minister Robert Coates likewise urged acceptance of the American "invitation." Participation in SDI, he averred, would ensure orders for Canadian industry, increased employment, and access to advanced U.S. technology.

In this connection the GLOBE AND MAIL warned that the more Canadian industry becomes a cog in the U.S. war machine, the less Canada will be able to pursue an independent foreign policy. Ottawa, it observed, could hardly refuse permission for the testing of cruise missiles in Canada when Litton Systems Canada Limited was manufacturing the guidance systems for them in Ontario.

Experts also voice concern over the consequences of the realization of SDI for the Canadian economy inasmuch as all "star wars" developments will be wrapped in such secrecy that Canadian business circles will have no access to them except perhaps at the lowest level. Moreover, the programme would be so costly that any reduction of the U.S. deficit would be ruled out, and this in turn could be disastrous for the Canadian economy.

"Deep in his political heart of hearts, Brian Mulroney must know that his autumn decision on Ronald Reagan's Strategic Defense Initiative is a no-win trap," a FINANCIAL POST commentator wrote. "It's the kind of ambush politicians drive miles out of their way to avoid."

Another question Canadians are asking themselves is this: Is Canada not already in effect taking part in the realization of SDI? Particular concern is caused by the Canadian-U.S. agreement concluded this spring on the modernization of the early warning system within the framework of the North American Aerospace Defence Command (NORAD).

The total cost of the modernization of the North American air defence system will run to 7 billion Canadian dollars, of which 88 per cent will be covered by the United States and 12 per cent by Canada. At the initial stage it is proposed to update the early warning system set up in the Canadian North in the late fifties. The new system, which will consist of a chain of radar stations, in the northern part of Alaska and Canada, will cost 1.5 billion Canadian dollars. By the end of the decade new landing strips capable of servicing also U.S. AWACS planes and, "in contingencies," F-15 fighter craft are to be added.

Before the Canadian-American agreement was signed, the TORONTO STAR observed editorially: "The forthcoming agreement also could signal a controversial shift in Canadian military activities in line with U.S. wishes. It was the Americans that coaxed a reluctant Canada in changing the A in NORAD a few years ago to mean aerospace and not just air. Only months after the phase-out of nuclear weapons from Canadian forces aircraft, could this revised continental defence arrangement mire us in the development of equally provocative military gear, such as the anti-satellite weaponry being tested aboard U.S. warplanes?"

Arms control expert Lloyd Axworthy, a spokesman of the Liberal opposition, has said: "We're heading into some new alleyways that carry a potential for a major militarization of the North. The idea that this is simply a defensive radar system is absolutely nonsense." And in the opinion of the New Democrat Derek Blackburn, "once we start accepting AWACS and interceptor bombers across the North, we are participating politically in an American offensive strategy. I'm very fearful we are allowing ourselves to get taken in."

The opposition underscores also another problem the Conservative government is faced with at home -- the fears that closer ties with the U.S. might result in Canadian sovereignty being sacrificed to American interests.

Addressing American TV audiences on March 15, Prime Minister Mulroney declared that the Canadian Government would not allow U.S. nuclear weapons to be deployed in Canada. But will this promise be binding on the U.S. Administration, worried Canadians are asking. In this connection MACLEAN's magazine observed that the opponents of the Mulroney government doubt whether, in the light of the "contingency" plans, the U.S. will wait for Ottawa's consent to the deployment of nuclear weapons.

In the coming months Canadians will be discussing the basic aspects of the country's foreign policy. These debates will relate not only to the "star wars" programme but also to the U.S. nuclear strategy associated with it. As the GLOBE AND MAIL observed, "the need for Canada to formulate its own foreign and defence policies, in which planning to wage a nuclear war is out of the question, has never been more urgent."

USSR FILM CREW BAN OBSTACLE TO DIALOGUE

LD222007 Moscow TASS in English 1727 GMT 22 Aug 85

[Text] Washington, August 22 TASS -- TASS correspondent Aleksandr Lyutyy reports:

The Vancouver newspaper COLUMBIA frontpaged under a banner headline a story about the discriminatory ban of the Reagan administration: it has already been reported that a Soviet TV filming crew, invited by the Chkalov transpolar flight committee to make a film in Vancouver, were refused visas by the Department of State.

The administration's decision, Harriet Campbell, a spokesman for the Chkalov Committee, told TASS, disappointed and puzzled the public in many cities on the U.S. west coast. It has been reported by major newspapers, among them the SEATTLE TIMES and the OREGONIAN.

One gets the impression that instead of encouraging dialogue between our countries and creating a favourable atmosphere before the meeting of the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Gorbachev, with President Reagan, attempts are being made in the USA to raise obstacles to such a dialogue.

The people of Vancouver, Harriet Campbell said, were sincerely convinced that the visit of Soviet poeple and their familiarisation with what we are doing to commemorate the heroic flight of the Soviet pilots would be at least a small contribution towards improving the situation in relations between our states. The action of the U.S. Department of State blocked it and, moreover, gravely subverted the preparations that began in the city to celebrate the 50th anniversary of the historic flight. It should be recalled that last January the COLUMBIA editors made a statement in support of co-operation between the people of the USA and the USSR. We sent a copy of that statement to President Reagan but got in reply only an acknowledgement with a curt "thanks" from an administration official.

U.S. BARS SOVIET OFFICIALS FROM VOLLEYBALL GAME

LD221046 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1015 GMT 22 Aug 85

[Text] San Francisco, 22 Aug (TASS) -- TASS correspondent Yuriy Algunov reports:

The U.S. State Department has refused staff of the USSR General Consulate permission to attend a friendly volleyball game between representative teams of the Soviet Union and the United States.

The international volleyball match between two of the world's strongest teams is attracting enormous attention from sports fans in both countries and abroad. The U.S. Government, however, has devoted all its energies to spoiling this great sporting occasion and creating an atmoshere of suspiciousness and nervousness around it. The absence of official USSR representatives at the game creates a threat to the safety of Soviet sportsmen and puts them in a disadvantageous and difficult position. It is quite clear that the unfriendly act by the State Department is dictated by purely political considerations.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS SENDS CONDOLENCES TO JAPAN

LD221604 Moscow TASS in English 1544 GMT 22 Aug 85

[Text] Moscow, August 22 TASS -- The USSR Council of Ministers has sent a telegram of condolences to Japan's Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone in connection with the crash of the Japanese airliner, which caused a heavy loss of human life, expressing sincere sympathies with the bereaved families.

In his reply telegram, Yasuhiro Nakasone expressed gratitude to the USSR Council of Ministers for the condolences.

SOVIET ROLE IN JAPAN'S 1945 DEFEAT REVIEWED

LD202013 Moscow TASS in English 1951 GMT 20 Aug 85

["A Reply to Lie-Mongers" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, August 20 TASS -- The defeat of fascist Germany and militarist Japan brought to an end the most blood-shedding war in the history of mankind -- World War II. The brunt of the struggle against Nazi Germany was borne by the Soviet Union, says an article published in the August issue of the journal USA: ECONOMICS, POLITICS, IDEOLOGY. None can deny the great role of the USSR in defeating militarist Japan and liberating Asian peoples that were conquered by Japanese militarists. But hardly had ink dried on the act of unconditional surrender when revanchists took to the pens. Their purpose was and is to rehabilitate the militarist leadership of Japan which unleashed the war on the Pacific, to justify its aggressive policies and to blacken the image of the Soviet Union, the journal writes.

For many years now unfounded accusations have been coming from Tokyo alleging that the Soviet Union violated the Japano-Soviet neutrality pact. These accusations are meant to foster a hostile attitude to the Soviet Union among the Japanese population. At the same time falsifiers of history in the United States and certain Western countries are trying to belittle the contribution made by the USSR to the defeat of militarist Japan. However, facts and events of World War II completely disprove any distortions of the historical truth.

To the USSR the war against Japan meant new sacrifices. However, loyal to the principles of its duty as an ally and striving for an early completion of the Second World War the Soviet Government decided to take part in crushing militarist Japan after the war in Europe had ended.

Moscow's decision to enter the war in the Far East was caused also by a hostile attitude of militarist Japan to the USSR.

Militarists in Tokyo planned to stage an attack on the Soviet Union in the course of the Nazi German aggression of which they had been duly informed. They had no plans of "staying away from the German-Soviet war", as many Japanese historians are now trying to maintain.

That the Soviet Union was not attacked is not a result of the observance of the neutrality pact, as Tokyo-based falsifiers of history now argue but because Hitler's plan of a "lightning war" against the Soviet Union ended in failure.

Anti-Soviet strategy of militarists in Tokyo was delaying the end of the Great Patriotic and Second World War.

Stories about alleged "peaceable" policy of Japan toward the USSR in wartime years -- the stories now being spread by reactionary Japanese authors -- are nothing less than an outrage upon historical facts.

The story, now repeated in the West and Japan that the Soviet Union entered the war at the time when Japan was already defeated and that the Kwangtung Army was not a serious enemy, hold no water either.

Allegations that the atomic bombs brought down on Hiroshima (August 6) and Nagasaki (August 9, 1945) hastened the end of the Second World War also contradict the truth. One cannot agree that the atomic bombings were the decisive factor. To see that it is enough to recall Winston Churchills' words to the effect that it would be a mistake to believe that the fate of Japan was settled by the atomic bomb, the journal writes.

Killing hundreds of thousands of people in the atomic fire the government of the United States and American militarists staged a barbaric act at the moment when the defeat and capitulation of Japan were already predetermined by the Soviet Union's entry into the war. Atomic bombings on the eve of the Soviet Union attack and next day after it began in actual fact were designed to scare the Soviet Union, and not it alone, and to give the United States dominance position in the post-war world, the journal stresses.

PETROV-LED DELEGATION RETURNS FROM DPRK VISIT

PM221009 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 21 Aug 85 Second Edition p 3

[TASS report under the general heading: "Return Home"]

[Text] The Soviet military delegation headed by Marshal of the Soviet Union V.I. Petrov, USSR first deputy defense minister, returned to Moscow from Pyongyang 20 August.

The delegation was met at the airport by Army General Yu.P. Maksimov, USSR deputy defense minister, and other Soviet generals and officers.

The welcoming party included (Li Du-rel), plenipotentiary minister and counselor at the DPRK Embassy in the USSR, and Major General Kim (Khak-san), military, naval, and air attache at the DPRK Embassy in the USSR.

AUCCTU DELEGATION VISITS DPRK MOTOR PLANT

PM220900 Moscow TRUD in Russian 17 Aug 85 p 3

[Special correspondent P. Volpyanskiy dispatch: "Workers' Brotherhood"]

[Text] Pyongyang, 16 Aug -- The Soviet trade union delegation which came to the DPRK at the invitation of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea Central Committee [as published] for the celebration of the 40th anniversary of the country's liberation from the Japanese militarists is continuing its visit to the DPRK. The delegation is headed by AUCCTU Secretary K.Yu. Matskyavichyus.

Today the delegation members were the guests of Pyongyang's Saenal plant for micro-electric motors, where a meeting took place.

"The fraternal Soviet people," Enterprise Director (Kan Khen-y) said on opening the meeting, "gave our people international assistance both during the grim times of struggle against the U.S. aggressors and during the building of the new society. Today, too, they invariably support our people's struggle to build socialism."

(Kan Khen-y) said that the Saenal plant has become a reliable base for the production of electrical equipment for the DPRK's national economy. The modern production lines manufacture machines and materials needed for the electrification of the country's railroads, as well as various domestic appliances.

The plant's workers maintain close comradely relations with the Soviet working people. From the first days when the plant's construction began, the enterprise leader said, we established close ties with the Elfa production association in Vilnius, which manufactured and supplied us with the necessary equipment. Our plant's working people want to expand international ties with this Soviet enterprise, for whose collective we nourish fraternal feelings of friendship. We will always remember the selfless support and assistance of the Soviet comrades, and express our profound gratitude for this, (Kan Khen-y) said in conclusion.

AUCCTU Secretary K.Yu. Matskyavichyus addressed the meeting. This year, he said, our people and all progressive mankind are celebrating the 40th anniversary of the victory over Hitlerite fascism and Japanese militarism. It was 40 years ago, in August 1945, that the Soviet army, performing its international duty, routed the strike forces of imperialist Japan and gave decisive assistance to the cause of the Korean people's national liberation from Japanese colonial slavery. Thousands of Soviet soldiers gave their lives in the struggle for Korea's freedom and independence; their memory remains sacred in the hearts of our countries' peoples.

We are glad that today our countries' working peoples are marching in close cooperation, hand in hand, along the path of socialist building. At present, Soviet specialists are giving the DPRK's fraternal people help in the building and modernization of a large number of projects in the national economy's leading sectors. They include major enterprises in the Republic like the Pukchang aluminum plant, the microelectric motor plant which our delegation is visiting today, the coal mines in the Anju region, the metallurgical plant named for (Kim Chak), the Chongdan heat and electric power station, and many others.

The USSR and DPRK trade unions actively cooperate on the basis of the unshakable principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism and are contributing to the attainment of the basic goals of the building of socialism and communism in the two countries.

Working people in the Soviet Union, K.Yu. Matskyavichyus said, understand well the fundamental national problem for whose solution the Korean people are persistently struggling -- the reunification of the motherland, which has been split due to U.S. imperialism. Evidence of the resolute support for this urgent desire is provided by the participation of millions of Soviet workers and employees, kolkhoz members, and students in the events within the framework of months of solidarity with the Korean people's struggle for withdrawal of foreign troops from South Korea and the country's unification on a democratic basis.

The Soviet working people unanimously support the DPRK's constructive initiatives, which accord with the aspirations of the population of both the north and the south of the country and are aimed at eliminating tension in the peninsula, turning it into a nuclear-free zone, and establishing peace and stability in the Asian region.

The head of the Soviet trade union delegation dwelt in detail on the tasks of our country's trade unions at the present stage.

SELSKAYA ZHIZN ON MILITARY SERVICE LIFE IN DRA

PM221341 [Editorial Report] Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 13 August 1985 carries on page 3 a 2,400-word dispatch under the "Afghan Notebook" rubric, entitled "Carrying out Duty Day and Night..." by special correspondent V. Izgarshev. The dispatch, date-lined Kabul-Moscow, describes service life in the DRA, highlighting an engagement between Soviet servicemen and dushmans which took place on 7 March. This involved a more than 40-strong dushman subunit, armed with "Chinese-made" rocket launchers, grenade throwers, heavy machine guns, and automatic weapons, attacking a "fortress" guarding the approaches to an unidentified airfield, where Soviet and Afghan helicopters and planes are based. After a "hard fight," the rebels were routed by the Soviet defenders, who suffered no losses, each one being nominated for a medal. Izgarshev observes that while "5 years ago the dushmans were described as gangs and bandits" they now constitute "military formations, trained by foreign military instructors. In 5 years they have been able to drill and train the dushman forces and they are supplied with weaponry in abundance, from standard small arms to missiles and chemical weapons."

IRAN BLASTS SOVIET PRESENCE IN AFGHANISTAN

GF211404 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1600 GMT 20 Aug 85

[Vera Lebedeva commentary on Soviet-Afghan relations]

[Excerpt] If imperialists had not started their undeclared war because of the April revolution against democratic Afghanistan, this country could have achieved greater things.

Imperialist propaganda machines are trying to portray this war as an Islamic movement against the popular democratic regime of Afghanistan. There are also some people in Iran who repeat these false claims. But only narrow-minded political figures can believe this terrible propaganda ploy of the West.

The issue is that in the DRA there is complete religious freedom and Islam and Islamic principles are respected by officials of the country. The DRA Government considers it necessary to consult representatives of the clergy and Islamic leaders on internal and external affairs, and in turn they are invited to attend various conferences in Kabul.

During the past 5 years, 25 million Afghanis [about $495,000] out of the total DRA budget has been put aside to repair mosques destroyed by the bandits and also to build new mosques. This shows respect for Islam. Therefore it is clear that in Afghanistan it is necessary to defend Islam in the face of attacks launched by imperialist mercenaries and the reactionaries who continue the undeclared war. [words indistinct]

Dear friends, it is very natural that the Soviet Union which is a good friend to Afghanistan, cannot leave this country to face misfortunes alone, to fight the enemy which is armed to the teeth.

In accordance with the wishes of the Afghan Government, limited Soviet military units are present in that country. You can often read in the Tehran newspapers the lies about the duties and goals of the Soviet troops in Afghanistan. But you must know that the limited Soviet military units are only in that country for one purpose, and that is to help the Afghans to repel the aggressions from outside and to confront the foreign enemy's attacks.

Immediately after the undeclared war is finished, and following a guarantee that it will not start again, the Soviet troops will leave Afghanistan at once.

AFGHAN INDEPENDENCE DAY, PROGRESS OVERVIEWED

LD191648 Moscow TASS -- TASS commentator Grigoriy Vasilyev writes:

The people of Democratic Afghanistan are marking today their national holiday -- 66 years of independence. Following long and hard-fought struggle against the colonialists, the country won a possibility to develop under conditions of freedom and sovereignty and independently to tackle the problems of the national economy, culture and social security.

The April 1978 revolution, carried out under the leadership of the People's Democratic Party of Afganistan in the interests of the broad sections of the population, gave a strong impetus to the development of Afghanistan on the road of progress and construction. The Afghan government energetically set about introducing socioeconomic reforms with a view to raising the living standards of the population. The land and water reform, aimed to benefit the working sections of the population, has by now redistributed 700,000 hectares of land, taken by the people's power from large landowners. Farmers themselves are setting up rural councils and peasant committees in various parts of the country effectively to help carry out the reform.

The campaign to eradicate illiteracy, carried out on a large scale, is spearheaded by students and other young people. Tangible progress has been made in industry, health care and many other fields. Carrying out deep-going reforms, the government of the republic unflaggingly takes care to preserve religious and other national traditions and to give equal possibilities for development to all the nationalities and tribes of Afghanistan.

The achievements of the Afghan people would have undoubtedly been far more impressive if imperialism and the forces of reaction and counter-revolution had not unleashed an undeclared war and a malicious propaganda campaign against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. While carrying on their constructive efforts, the Afhgan people have resolutely to counter the gangs of counter-revolutionaries perpetrating atrocious crimes in Afghanistan at the bidding of Washington, Islamabad and the reactionary forces allied with them.

The Afghans think highly of the comprehensive assistance given to them by the Soviet Union in building a new life and repulsing the intrigues of counter-revolution. Relations of freindship and good-neighbourliness between the USSR and Afghanistan rest on a firm foundation and are making good progress to the benefit of the peoples of both countries.

PRESS CONFERENCE MARKS ROMANIAN NATIONAL DAY

AU220842 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 21 Aug 85 p 6

[Text] Moscow, 20 August -- AGERPRESS correspondent M. Chebeleu reports:

A press conference was held at our country's embassy in Moscow. It was attended by representatives of the CPSU Central Committee International Department, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and the Central Leadership of the Soviet-Romanian Friendship Association, as well as by other political and civic organizations and journalists.

In his speech, the Romanian ambassador to Moscow reasserted the historical significance of the events of August 23, 1944 and highlighted the outstanding successes registered during the period following the Ninth RCP Congress, since Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu has been leading our party and state.

The speaker reiterated the consistent development of the friendship and all-round cooperation between Romania and the Soviet Union and stressed the fact that the ties of strong solidarity between the RCP and the CPSU and the summit meetings have a decisive influence on developing many-sided relations between the two countries. Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's working visit to the Soviet Union in June 1984 and this year's talks he held with Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev were of particular importance -- on a mutually advantageous basis -- in the cooperation between our countries and parties.

On this occasion, a book stand was set up of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's works, with his sociopolitical thinking being given pride of place. At the same time, a picture exhibition was organized, with representative paintings presenting developments in industry, agriculture, science, technology, and social and cultural life in Socialist Romania.

BOOK ON U.S. 'SUBVERSION' IN POLAND CITED

PM221258 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 17 Aug 85 p 3

["Abbreviated" reprint of book chapter under the rubric "Exposures": "The Trap" -- first paragraph is KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA introduction]

[Text] The Progress Publishing House has published in Russian, and is preparing for publication in several foreign languages, the book "How a Conspiracy Is Hatched" [Kak Delayetsya Zagovor] by Yu. Kornilov, V. Kuznetsov, and Yu. Nikolayev. Today, we offer for your attention one of the book's chapters, describing the "undeclared war" waged by imperialism in the United States and the NATO countries against Socialist Poland.

...A tune from a popular British movie was being played on the airwaves. It could be heard by anyone, but was actually meant for one single person. The music's beat was repeated for a tediously long time. Suddenly it was interrupted, and a well-trained voice spoke in German: "Achtung! Achtung!..." A string of numbers flew across the airwaves. This was a coded message that could be decoded by someone who knew a certain person's date of birth. That certain person was J. Jurzak, CIA agent in the Polish People's Republic, whose espionage career was terminated by the Polish Ministry of Internal Affairs in the fall of 1983. Norbert Franz Adamaschek, FRG citizen and also a spy, joined him in the dock.

Who are these people? How did they become agents of U.S. intelligence?

The second one, former Polish citizen N. Adamaschek, posing as a German, emigrated to the FRG in 1976. Believing in the Western radio voices, he was absolutely convinced that it was worth moving to the West because, as an enterprising person, he would manage to become rich very quickly. Nor did he make any secret of the fact that he was leaving his motherland in search of "the good life." Reality turned out to be different. To start with -- the displaced persons camp in Friedland. Later on -- a job at the Siemens-Bosch plant in (Treureute), found with difficulty. As an illegal worker, he was paid just pennies. And no future prospects at all.... In the fall of 1978, by which time Adamaschek had already realized that he had fallen into a trap, he was unexpectedly asked "to help." That was done by people who spoke German with a pronounced foreign accent. He was invited for a conversation at the Munich Hilton. "Would Mr Adamaschek agree to make a contribution to the cause of 'restoring freedom' in Poland? Of course, he would be paid for his services." Adamaschek had no doubts: There it was, his only chance to extract himself from poverty and assure for himself the "good life" of which he had dreamed way back in Poland! He signed without hesitation, agreeing to collaborate with the CIA.

The life story of Jacek Jurzak, former scientific associate at the Automotive Industry Institute situated in the Polish city of Bielsko-Biala, is different. He studied and worked in Poland. He was keen on motor sports and was even a member of the national team. It appeared that his life was developing successfully. But Jurzak thought otherwise. An unprincipled, greedy, and immeasurably vain person, he was convinced that he was "underestimated" and strove to get rich by any means. Once, while vacationing in a Bulgarian resort, Jurzak met Adamaschek with whom he had studied in the past. Jurzak did not, of course, know that the meeting was not accidental.... Adamaschek, briefed on Jurzak's feelings, "worked" on his former school-fellow, skillfully playing on his hypertrophied conceit, and promised him mountains of gold in return "for services." Soon afterwards Jurzak left "to visit relatives" in the United States, where he was recruited by the CIA.

The guilt of the two spies was proved beyond all doubt during the trial held in the summer of 1984 at the Warsaw Military District military tribunal. The court was shown the espionage equipment with which Jurzak was supplied by the CIA (by that time he was calling himself M. Stepniewski), and also his secret reports to the foreign intelligence center containing information consisting of state and military secrets. The two spies -- both Jurzak and FRG "tourist" Adamaschek who was arrested in Bielsko-Biala -- fully admitted their guilt. It was established that Adamaschek had received from the CIA DM24,000 for his espionage activity, while Jurzak had received DM8,000 and an additional 1,000 dollars. How well does treason pay?! Before passing sentence, one of the tribunal members asked Jurzak: "Tell us, what was it that ultimately made you take the criminal path?" "Money!", was the answer. The sentence, published in the Polish press, read: FRG citizen N. Adamaschek is sentenced to 15 years, and Jurzak to 25 years imprisonment for espionage against the Polish state.

The case of Adamaschek and Jurzak is just one of the many episodes in the fierce undeclared war launched against People's Poland by imperialist circles in the United States and the other NATO countries. The components and methods of this war consist of subversive operations, bribery, sabotage, and espionage. According to data from the Polish Ministry of Internal Affairs, Poland's counterintelligence organs exposed 2,140 spies during the 1944-1982 period.

The planning and execution of these actions and the export of counterrevolution constitute the main task of the so-called "intelligence community" in the United States. The "community" unites several subversive agencies. It consists primarily of the CIA and the National Security Agency (NSA), which specializes in intelligence gathering with the help of communications facilities; it also includes the Pentagon's "secret empire," consisting of the U.S. Defense Department's Defense Intelligency Agency (DIA), established in 1961, and the corresponding agencies of the Army, Navy, and Air Force; it also includes the U.S. State Department's Intelligence and Research Bureau, the Aerospace Intelligence Agency, and, finally, the FBI.

In an attempt to reshape the political map of the world in a way suitable to Washington, and relying on strength and aggression toward sovereign states, the U.S. Administration has elevated terrorism, sabotage, and subversive operations to the status of state policy. This could not fail to result in a comprehensive enhancement of the role of the special services. The U.S. journal, U.S. NEWS AND WORLD REPORT noted 25 June 1984 that the CIA is again engaged in operations all over the world, acting on a scale that is unprecedented since the time of the end of the Vietnam war and experiencing no shortages of either human or financial resources. According to foreign press reports, in 1984 the CIA had 16,000 full-time staffers and an annual budget of $1.5 billion. Under Reagan -- and for the first time in the entire history of this espionage department -- the CIA chief has joined the U.S. Government with the rank of Cabinet secretary [minister]. It was the incumbent Washington administration that lifted, by a special presidential decree, even the limited restrictions that had been previously imposed on the CIA in terms of political assassinations and other secret subversive actions organized by it. Speaking in May 1984 on the occasion of the laying of foundation stones for two new buildings near CIA headquarters in Langley, Reagan announced publicly that the spies, saboteurs, and terrorists gathered beneath the CIA's "roof" are "heroes" serving "great and noble traditions."

What are the "traditions" that are lauded by the White House chief? The tradition of nurturing counterrevolutionary insurgencies in Hungary in 1956 and in Czechoslovakia in 1968? Or the "securing" of the overthrow of the Mossadeq government in Iran in 1953 and the coup in Guatemale in 1954? Could he have meant the preparation of the invasion of Cuba by a mercenary gang in 1961 and the military-fascist putsch in Chile in 1973? In 1983, the "custodians" of this tradition prepared the ground for the rapacious conquest of sovereign Grenada by American Marines, while its "ministers" conceived and implemented special operations for the physical extermination of revolutionary Che Guevara, Chilean President S. Allende, Congo's national hero P. Lumumba....

...Warsaw, Aleje Ujazdowskie No 29/31. Embassy of the United States in the Polish People's Republic. Five stories of concrete and glass, a metal fence, greenery. Everything is solid and impressive, but many Poles know that the respectable facade hides a center for provocations and sabotage against their motherland.

EUROPEAN SOCIALISTS CONDEMN U.S. CHEMICAL WEAPONS

PM221019 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Aug 85 First Edition p 5

["False Pretexts: The United States Steps Up the 'Chemical Rearmament' Program"... TASS headline]

[Text] Oslo, 14 Aug -- There is growing indignation in Western Europe at the Reagan administration's plans to use it as a bridgehead for waging chemical war. An urgent demand to Washington to abandon the development, production, and deployment of new types of chemical weapons and, above all, the barbaric new binary nerve gas munitions was proposed at the meeting here of representatives of the Norwegian Socialist Left Party, the Danish Socialist People's Party, the Dutch Pacifist Socialist Party, and the West German Green Party.

A document adopted on the results of the forum points out that the implementation of the U.S. plans in the chemical weapons sphere would accelerate the arms race and lead to the production of barbaric new types of weapons of mass destruction. The delegates resolutely supported the removal of the arsenals of chemical weapons deployed on their countries' territories.

The United States has already transformed the territory of its West European NATO allies into "chemical hostages": Over 10,000 tons of chemical munitions have been deployed at four major bases in the FRG alone. There are also plans to deploy binary nerve gas munitions on West European territory. What is the aim? As General B. Rogers, supreme commander in chief of NATO allied armed forces in Europe, stated unambiguously, binary chemical weapons in addition to nuclear weapons use are planned at the very outset of hostilities on the European continent itself.

The West European alarm over their future is quite justifiably increased by America's massive "chemical rearmament" program, estimated to cost $2.6 billion. Within the framework of these aggressive preparations, which are being implemented at an accelerated pace, plans are underway to significantly update the existing arsenals of barbaric chemical weapons and, first of all, to produce a new type -- binary weapons. THE NEW YORK TIMES reports that the flow lines of the Pentagon's chemical complex in Pine Bluff, (Arkansas), designed to produce binary munitions, are ready to go into operation.

The Reagan administration "justifies" its program for America's "chemical rearmament" by claiming that the existing U.S. chemical weapon stocks are "obsolete" and "inadequate." Yet, according to press figures, the U.S. arsenals contain at least 150,000 tons of poison gas. False stories have been circulated about an alleged "chemical threat from the USSR" although, as the above newspaper acknowledges, citing officials in the Reagan administration, "binary weapons are not being produced in the Soviet Union."

NORWAY'S BODSTROM REPORTS ON ARMS IMBALANCE

LD221529 Moscow International Service in Finnish 1600 GMT 21 Aug 85

[Text] According to reports from Oslo, Lennart Bodstrom, the Norwegian foreign minister, presented a report at the Norwegian Atlantic Committee claiming, among other things, that an imbalance has arisen in the North in favor of the Warsaw Pact countries. For this reason, Norway must take steps to create the best conditions for the future arrival of U.S. and other NATO troops in the country in case of a so-called crisis situation or military conflict. Our observer Oleg Vokulovskiy writes:

It seems that the Norwegians are taught that before elections, the country's non-socialist parties harp on the theme of the Soviet military threat, in particular, in an effort to defend their foreign political course, a course of subordination to the interests of NATO and the Pentagon, a course which binds Norway more closely than before to the Pentagon's nuclear strategy.

There is no imbalance in the North in favor of the Warsaw Pact countries, in the same way as there is no Soviet superiority in missiles in Europe. These are allegations that the U.S. Administration needs to station its first-strike missiles in the USSR [as heard] close to the socialist countries' borders. The Nordic situation is characterized above all by U.S. military activity in Norway. Various arms caches have been built in Norway for foreign troops, including those for heavy arms for the U.S. Marine Corps. It is precisely measures of this kind that agitates the stable situation in the North, not to speak of the undermining of trust in Norway's base and nuclear policy. It is true that there are no nuclear weapons in Norway, but the Pentagon and NATO leadership have already turned Norway into a guiding point for their nuclear arms towards the target. Ths purpose is served by the Loran C Radio Radar Station and AWACS planes. These facts should be borne in mind when one speaks about the real threatening factors in Norway. This threat is connected to the increasingly dangerous dependence of a small Nordic country on the U.S. preparation plans and the adventurous nuclear strategy.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA ON FINNISH DEFENSE CHIEF'S VISIT

PM221419 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 20 Aug 85 Second Edition p 1

[Unattributed report: "On an Official Visit"]

[Text] Finnish Defense Minister V. Pihlajamaki arrived in Moscow, 19 August, on an official visit at the invitation of Marshal of the Soviet Union S.L. Sokolov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of defense.

At Sheremetyevo Airport the guest was welcomed by Marshal of the Soviet Union S.L. Sokolov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of defense; Army General A.T. Altunin, USSR deputy minister of defense; and other generals, admirals, and officers of the Soviet Armed Forces.

E. Tiilikainen, Finnish charge d'affaires ad interim in the USSR, and Colonel Y. Honkanen, military, naval, and air attache at the Finnish Embassy in the USSR, were also in the welcoming party.

The state flags of the Republic of Finland and the Soviet Union were hoisted at the airport, an honor guard was lined up, and the two countries' state anthems were played.

The Finnish defense minister received the report of commander of the honor guard and inspected the lineup of Soviet servicemen. On the same day, a meeting was held between Marshal S.L. Sokolov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR defense minister, and Finnish Defense Minister V. Pihlajamaki. A conversation on questions of mutual interest took place. The conversation, which passed in a frank and friendly atmosphere, was attended by M.A. Sergeychik, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations; Admiral N.N. Amelko, deputy chief of the USSR Armed Forces General Staff; other officials of the USSR Ministry of Defense, and Finnish Charge d'Affaires E. Tiilikainen.

Marshal of the Soviet Union S.L. Sokolov gave a dinner in honor of V. Pihlajamaki.

The Finnish guest laid a wreath at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier by the Kremlin wall. In the afternoon the Finnish defense minister visited a unit of the Moscow Military District and visited the panoramic display of the Battle of Boradino.

GREENLAND DEMANDS COMPENSATION FOR U.S. THULE BASE

LD211413 Moscow TASS in English 1352 GMT 21 Aug 85

[Text] London, Aug 21 TASS -- The Greenland authorities have demanded in court that the United States allocate 50 million Danish crowns (five million U.S. dollars) as compensation for the islanders evicted from the area around the settlement of Thule, the site of an American Air Force base, an official Danish spokesman has been quoted as saying by the REUTER news agency in a dispatch from Copenhagen.

U.S. nuclear strategists attach special significance to their Thule Base. It is from there that missiles and strategic bombers carrying nuclear bombs are to penetrate inside the Soviet Union through Scandinavia and the Arctic Ocean, as conceived by the Pentagon. It is from there that the United States controls flights by spy satellites, using a top secret network.

The enhanced military activity of the United States in Greenland enrages the island's inhabitants. Jonathan Motzfeld, head of the Greenland Government, once said to a correspondent of the new agency Ritzaus bureau that the plans of the U.S. Administration contradict the interests of Greenlanders.

Greenland is literally in the iron grip of the United States, local observers point out. "We feel that the island is under a threat," Argaluk Lynge, leader of the Inuit Ataqatigiit Party, stressed in this connection.

GREEK OFFICIAL REAFFIRMS FOREIGN POLICY STANCE

LD211023 Moscow TASS in English 0939 GMT 21 Aug 85

[Text] Athens, August 21 TASS -- Greek foreign policy, as well as the country's special position in NATO will remain unchanged, a spokesman for the Greek Government has stressed.

He commented on talks here between Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou of Greece and Supreme Allied Commander in Europe Gen. Bernard Rogers.

This is Rogers' third visit to Athens following the advent to power by the Pan-Hellenic Socialist Movement (PASOK). The aim of the trip by the NATO leader, as well as by other emissaries from the United States and the North Atlantic bloc is to put pressure on the Greek Government to force it to alter its attitude towards the United States and NATO.

HABASH ON USSR'S EXCLUSION FROM MIDEAST TALKS

LD222016 Moscow International Service in Arabic 1739 GMT 22 Aug 85

[Text] A PFLP delegation, headed by George Habash, PFLP secretary general, is currently visiting the Soviet Union.

A news conference was held in the Soviet Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee in Moscow. In his address to the Soviet journalists, George Habash said the following:

[Begin Habash recording] Allow me to put on record, in the name of the PFLP and, perhaps, in the name of all the patriotic and democratic forces within the PLO, that what we read in all the Soviet information media about the Middle East issue and about the Palestinian issue, especially in the recent period [sentence as heard]. Our Palestinian masses, or to be exact at least the patriotic and democratic vanguard of the Palestinian revolution, follow up daily what is written in the Soviet information media, and they are greatly pleased and completely satisfied when they find that the information media, in their analyses and views, agree completely with the views of patriotic and democratic forces on the Palestinian and Arab arena.

As for the aggressive policy adopted by the United States some years ago, which is aimed at aggravating international relations, at undermining the policy of detente, at continuing the policies of the arms race, at not responding to the Soviet proposals concerning checking nuclear weapons, and at the militarization of outer space, all these aggressive policies, naturally, are reflected on our region in the Middle East and on our Palestinian issue. We see the reflections of these aggressive policies clearly every day. These aggressive policies have their military effect and political effect. The military effect is the "Brightstar" about which you have heard in recent weeks, between the U.S. forces and the Egyptian regime in addition to other Arab regimes. The military effect also includes the well-known strategic alliance between American imperialism and Israel and its detailed military implications.

On the political level, these extremely aggressive policies also have their political effect on the Palestinian issue and on the whole Arab and Middle East region. What is the primary shape of these aggressive policies? My answer is: The unilateral bargains excluding the Soviet Union from participating in finding just solutions to the Middle East crisis, for example the Camp David policy and spreading the policy of Camp David. This is primary shape of the imperialist aggressive policies in the region of the Middle East. [end recording]

PRAVDA COMMENTS ON MURPHY'S MIDDLE EAST TRIP

PM221053 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Aug 85 First Edition p 5

[Vladimir Belyakov "Commentator's Column": "Urged Into a Deal"]

[Text] U.S. Assistant Secretary of State R. Murphy has completed his latest trip to the Near East, visting Israel, Egypt, and Jordan -- the latter twice. The Washington envoy's trip attracted observers' attention particularly because he discussed the possibility of a meeting with a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation formed on the basis of the agreement concluded in Amman between King Husayn and Y. 'Arafat.

Passions in the Arab world have been raging over this agreement for 6 months now. Some people are now trying to claim that it is in accord with the pan-Arab plan for a Near East settlement approved 3 years ago at the Fes summit conference.

However, the Amman agreement, as distinct from the Fes plan, does not provide for the creation of an independent Palestinian state or for autonomous and equal participation by the PLO in the process of a Near East settlement. That is why patriotic Arab circles have been criticizing the agreement.

The United States has adopted a different stance. The Amman agreement has been welcomed there as evidence of a readiness to make concessions to Israel. Washington has regarded in the same vein the results of the extraordinary summit held in the Moroccan city of Casablanca at the beginning of August. Its 16 participants did not directly support the Amman agreement, but neither did they reject it. And Syria, Algeria, Libya, the PDRY, and Lebanon refused to send representatives to the conference. They are opposed to separate deals and capitulation to Washington and Tel Aviv.

Counting on exploiting the unclear posture adopted by the participants in the Casablanca meeting, the United States quickly dispatched R. Murphy to the Near East to try to revive the "Reagan plan" for the Near East which, as is well known, provides for a settlement of the conflict according to American-Israeli prescriptions. This plan bypasses the key question -- that of securing the Arab people of Palestine's legitimate national rights -- and creates a mere semblance of a solution to the Palestine problem. Washington regards a meeting between Murphy and a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation -- without PLO representatives' participation -- as an important step on the path toward direct talks between that delegation and Israel. In other words, the United States is urging a new separate deal in the Camp David mold, this time under a "Palestinian screen."

Such plans are causing alarm in Arab circles with an anti-imperialist stance. They point out that these "decisions" can only exacerbate the situation still further in the region and divert people from a truly just settlement.

ZAMYATIN ON U.S. DESIRE 'TO SPLIT' ARAB WORLD

PM221304 Moscow MOSCOW NEWS in English 18 Aug 85 p 5

[Leonid Zamyatin article: "Middle East: Two Policies"]

[Text] The flames of war, kindled over and over again by Israel, continue to rage in the Middle East. More and more widows and orphans are appearing in the Arab lands. Israeli bombs do not spare either women or children. The Middle East crisis, which has been dragged out for decades, is undermining the economy of the countries in the region and international economic relations, and poses a threat to world peace.

The main reason for the preservation of the situation is the open support given by the USA to Israel's aggressive and expansionist policy and Washington's direct interference in the Arab countries' internal affairs. Washington does this through blackmail, threats and direct armed intervention. Its policy in the Middle East is to impose on this Arab region a "pax Americana' needed to split the Arab world, and to establish U.S. and Israeli military-political domination there.

Articles on an allegedly new U.S. approach to the Middle East settlement have lately appeared in the press of Western and some Arab countries. In real life this "new" approach is a repetition of the old "Reagan plan" formulated in 1982. It has the same goal -- the establishment of U.S. diktat in the Middle East on the basis of the Camp David collusion.

And it was precisely this collusion that took the settlement of the conflict into a dead end and prepared the conditions for Israel's aggression in Lebanon. The peace, which the partners in the Camp David deal talked so much about after it was made, failed to come to the Middle East. However, the U.S. Rapid Deployment Force (RDF) did come and the U.S. 6th Fleet comes to visit the Arab waters ever more often. A few days ago the U.S. RDF held the biggest war games in Egypt, Jordan, Oman and Somalia in the last five years.

How can the "Reagan plan" serve the settlement of the conflict and the establishment of a durable peace if it denies the Palestinians the restoration of their legitimate rights that have been trampled upon by Israel, and revises the UN decision on the setting up of the Palestinian state? How can it be of any help if it circumvents the question on the unconditional return to the Arabs of the territories which Israel occupied in 1967, and provides for the preservation of the Israeli military settlements in the occupied Palestinian lands?

If there is anything "new" in the U.S. Administration's approach, as it claims, then it is its intention to implement the "Reagan plan" with the hands of others, by drawing some new Arab countries into separate deals. The main stake is put on encouraging defeatist and conciliatory trends among a certain part of the Palestinians and other Arabs.

The U.S. Administration isn't making any efforts to hide its intentions to capitalize on the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement, concluded this past February in Amman. The White House had counted on the Arab delegates at the emergency conference in Casablanca adopting decisions which would be beneficial, to some extent or other, for the USA. The refusal of Syria, the PDRY, Algeria, Libya and Lebanon to take part in this conference means that opposed to separate deals, they are protecting Arab unity. Together with other Arab anti-imperialist forces, they believe that it is impossible to reject -- however great U.S. pressure may be -- the two main provisions -- the full participation by the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) in all the stages of the Middle East settlement, and the setting up of the independent Palestinian state. The "Reagan plan" ignores precisely these two conditions.

According to a number of Arab periodicals, the attempt made in Casablanca to link the Amman agreement with the platform for a Middle East settlement, which had been worked out at the Arab summit in Fes in 1982, was absolutely useless because there is absolutely nothing in common between them. The Casablanca conference, held in the absence of the leading Arab countries, failed to move the settlement of the Palestinian question forward even an inch.

The July 29, 1984, Soviet proposals on a Middle East settlement, as distinct from the Camp David agreements and their modification -- the Reagan plan -- call for a truly just settlement with account being taken of the interests of all sides concerned, and not at the expense of the interests and to the detriment of the national rights of the Arab nations, above all, the Palestinians. They are very similar to the Fes programme of establishing a just settlement in the Middle East.

The USSR rejects the prospectless road of separate deals. It is of the opinion that peace and justice can only be restored in the region by the collective effort of all the interested sides. They could materialize within the context of an international conference on the Middle East with full-fledged participation in it of the PLO, the USSR and the USA.

The Soviet proposal for an international Middle East conference was supported at the UN conference on Palestine in 1983 in Geneva, which formed the basis of the relevant UN General Assembly resolutions. Only the USA and Israel are against the holding of an international conference with the participation of the PLO and all the permanent UN Security Council members.

Such terms as "peace conference" and "international conference" frequently crop up in recent statements made by Western and certain Arab politicians. Similar expressions are even contained in the so-called five-phase peace plan by Shimon Peres, the Israeli premier. However, the meaning imparted to these words has diametrically opposed goals, rejecting the solution of the Middle East problem through the convening of an international conference. This is merely a manoeuvre calculated to confuse Arab and world public opinion, to distort the meaning of the international conference on the Middle East and to emasculate the very essence of the Soviet proposals. And these proposals clearly state that the settlement is impossible without a just solution of the Palestinian problem. The full-fledged PLO participation in the talks is replaced, in the so-called new versions of a settlement, with the participation in them of a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation and the Palestinians on it must be agreed upon with Israel. The "new" versions speak of the setting up of a Jordanian-Palestinian confederation, with no clear-cut definition of the right of the Palestinian people to statehood.

The Peres "plan" proposes to replace the PLO with Palestinian quislings who don't represent anyone. It rejects an international Middle East conference with the participation of the USSR. It provides for the holding of the conference with only the Western permanent members of the UN Security Council taking part in it. In other words, the idea is to blatantly substitute NATO aegis for UN aegis.

We cannot fail to acknowledge that the aggravated differences inside the Palestinian Resistance (PR) and the PLO play into the enemies' hands. They spare no efforts to fan inter-Palestine strife. After the Amman agreement was signed, attempts, made to intensify the already dangerous split within the PR, were stepped up. The contradictions within the Palestinian ranks, irrespective of their causes, undermine PLO positions, won in a prolonged and hard struggle, and benefit only the USA and Israel who are striving to "close" the Palestinian question. They enable the enemies of the Palestinian people to gloat and cause grave anxiety among those who support the Palestinian cause.

The USSR considers, as it always has, that it is necessary to restore unity within the ranks of the liberation movement of the Arab people of Palestine on a patriotic, anti-imperialist foundation. The stronger and more durable the cohesion within all the PR units becomes and the greater the PR's cooperation will be with all the national patriotic forces of the Arab world, the more important the PLO will become.

When speaking of the present-day state of affairs within the PR, it must be said that the most important task now is to reject the conciliatory trends, to restore PLO unity, and to overcome as soon as possible the contradictions among the Palestinians on a principled anti-imperialist basis.

The unending Iran-Iraq war is inflicting major damage on the common Arab cause. For five years already it has been causing tremendous suffering to the Iranian and Iraqi people, destroying their material and cultural wealth and undermining national welfare.

The USSR declared this war senseless and fratricidal from the very beginning. It consistently advocates the speediest possible ending of it and the settlement of disputed questions by negotiation. This stand was once again confirmed in May 1985 at the time of the visit made to the USSR by Chedli Klibi, secretary-general of the League of Arab States. Our country resolutely advocates that a durable peace be established in this region and that conditions be brought about for the independent and equal development of all states and nations. And the USSR is doing in practice everything, that depends on it, to help settle the conflict, giving its support to the mediatory efforts made within the context of the UN, the Non-Alignment Movement, the organization of the Islamic conference and other international organizations. But in the long run, the liquidation of the hotbed of war in this region depends on the political will of the governments of the two warring countries.

The continuation of bloodshed on the Iran-Iraq front contradicts the interests of the people of Iraq and Iran, who have already incurred over half a million dead, to say nothing about the colossal material losses, and, objectively, of all the Arab and Moslem nations. Disunity and conflicts benefit the enemies of the Middle East nations. The concentration of efforts and means on the main direction of the struggle -- against the U.S.-encountered Israeli occupation of the Arab lands and against the annexation of Jerusalem with all its Islamic sacred things -- is needed today as never before. The Iran-Iraq conflict has generated, unfortunately, centrifugal forces within the Arab and Islamic world, and brought additional contradictions to their ranks. The unending threats by Washington to "restore order" in the region of the Persian Gulf by force testifies to the fact that the continuing war offers a tremendous danger for peace and security of all the states in that region. The war between Iraq and Iran only benefits the imperialist forces.

The 1982 aggression in Lebanon turned out to be, in the long run, a grave political and moral loss for Israel and the USA, its patron. Nevertheless, the continuing tensions in this country, which periodically explodes in dangerous clashes of an internecine nature, cannot help causing apprehension. The reason for this is Israel's provocative policy which artificially creates and fans inter-Lebanese contradictions. The settlement of inter-Lebanese problems can be done only peacefully on the basis of the national accord of the Lebanese themselves, with account taken of the interests of all the patriotic forces in Lebanon and with the preservation of its sovereignty and territorial integrity. It must put an end to the atmosphere of strife, violence and hatred.

Lebanon needs an improved situation to hold democratic national dialogue. And to achieve this it is necessary, first of all, to fulfill completely the relevant UN Security Council resolutions which demand the unconditional and complete withdrawal of the Israeli interventionists. Our policy is based on the premise that the restoration of the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of the Lebanese Republic and achieving an internal Lebanese settlement on the basis of national accord are vital.

The effectiveness of anti-imperialist struggle, when such a struggle is waged resolutely and boldly, has been proved once again in Lebanon. The scrapping of the enslaving Lebanese-Israeli agreement, the flight of the socalled multinational forces of the USA and other NATO countries, and the forced withdrawal of the Israeli aggressors from the greater part of the country were the result of the courageous struggle waged by Lebanon's national-patriotic forces, supported by Syria and all the Arab patriotic forces.

We give our support and sympathy to those fighting for their independence and national dignity. This is above all true of the forces that are battling against imperialism and Zionism. For example, the friendly relations between the USSR and the Syrian Arab Republic [SAR] are characterized by their high level and all-round nature. Syria is consistently waging anti-imperialist struggle while advocating an all-embracing and just settlement in the Middle East. It is actively protesting against the policy of separate deals, conducted by the USA and Israel, and hostile to the Arab interests.

The USSR highly appreciates Syria's consistent stand of principle in Middle East affairs and its firmness in the struggle against Israeli aggression and imperialist machinations in the Middle East, against the attempts made to impose defeatist deals on the Arabs. The USSR shares the aspiration of the SAR for the further strengthening of Soviet-Syrian relations, which was again confirmed at the recent summit talks in Moscow.

All Arab countries, irrespective of their socio-political system, can count on the assistance and cooperation of the USSR in the struggle against imperialism and Zionism.

The USA and Israel are directing their efforts at undermining Arab-Soviet friendship as one of the more important components of anti-imperialist struggle, often resorting to slander and fabrication to achieve this. For example, lately, Western propaganda began declaring, and Arab reactionaries repeating, that Moscow allegedly intends to restore diplomatic relations with Israel. These speculations were needed in the West to disorient the Arabs and force them to agree to defeatist deals. In reply to this fiction the USSR declares, as it has many times in the past, that while reasons which led to the severance of Soviet-Israeli diplomatic relations in 1967 exist, it is unrealistic to expect changes in the Soviet approach to this question.

The Arabs, who consistently occupy anti-imperialist positions, themselves unmask the attempts to undermine Arab-Soviet frienship. They stress that the Soviet support to the just cause of the Arabs would be all the more effective, the faster Arab unity on an anti-imperialist basis is restored and the forces of the Arabs are mobilized to counteract the plans of U.S. hegemonists and Israeli expansionists.

BELYAYEV ON 'CONTRADICTORY' MIDDLE EAST CONFERENCE

PM220955 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 21 Aug 85 p 9

[Igor Belyayev "Viewpoint": "Casablanca. What Comes After?"]

[Text] A conference of Arab countries' state and government heads was held in Casablanca (Morocco) on 7-9 August. Its initiator, King Hassan II, called it an extraordinary conference, which immediately raised many questions. One of them is why did the Moroccan monarch come up with this initiative? The answer is: in order to draw attention once again to the Arab peace plan put forward nearly 3 years ago in Fez (Morocco) at a meeting of the Arab countries' heads. It was then that the Arab League convened another summit.

Hassan II, insisting on the conference in Casablanca, said that it would discuss the Palestinian problem and its participants would reach agreement on a common approach to events in the Near East in connection with CPSU Central Committee General Secretary M.S. Gorbachev's upcoming November meeting with U.S. President Reagan.

It was notable that there were considerable objections to the appeal by the King of Morocco. Syria, Algeria, Lebanon, the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, and Libya decided they were not ready to participate in a conference, rightly considering that first it was necessary to eliminate the existing difference dividing the Arabs. The heads of these states did not go to Casablanca.

There was another difficulty. King Fahd of Saudi Arabia, the Amir of Kuwait Jabir al-Sabah, Iraqi President S. Husayn, and some other heads of Arab states did not go to Morocco either, which further diminished the significance of the extraordinary pan-Arab summit meeting.

That is probably why the course of the meeting and its decisions were highly contradictory. Israel and the United States were given the opportunity to say that never before had a pan-Arab summit meeting been so unrepresentative and, consequently, ineffective.

The conference participants talked at length of the need to solve the Palestinian problem, which remains the core of a settlement in the region. In fact, without the granting of self-determination rights to the Palestinians and without the creation of an independent Palestinian state, which, incidentally is what the Fes plan, reaffirmed in Casablanca, advocates, a settlement is inconceivable. It also envisages that east Jerusalem would be the capital of the state of Palestine.

I was alerted by the ballyhoo about some forthcoming talks between U.S. representatives and a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation aimed at yet another separate deal.

Looking through my files recently, I came across the text of a letter by Hermann F. Eilts, who was U.S. ambassador in Cairo until May 1969, to Admiral S. Turner, CIA director under President Carter. In it the eminent U.S. diplomat wrote bluntly about the need to remove Al-Sadat, since he had stopped protecting U.S. interests, and he also expressed certain views about the situation in the Arab world and dwelt on the Palestinian problem. The amazing thing is that everything Ambassador H. Eilts said coincided with what subsequently happened in the Near East. Al-Sadat was assassinated in October 1981. There was mounting discord in the Arab world. But it is on the Palestinian problem that the diplomat's views deserve special attention. As for me, H. Eilts wrote in 1979, I am prepared to embark on an adventure. We must pretend, the ambassador explained his idea, that we are making a few concessions to the PLO and then, when this has borne fruit, abandon the whole thing.

Well, there's a thing! G. Shultz and his assistant, R. Murphy, are now talking about negotiations with some Palestinians. The composition of the Jordanian-Palestinian delegation is undergoing continual "refinement." But if you recall H. Eilts' letter, the U.S. desire to deflect the Palestinians from the path of the struggle for their rights, incidentally at exactly the same time when the Israeli politicians and military have suffered a crushing defeat in Lebanon, is the U.S. adventure intended to beat the Palestinians and all the Arabs.

In this acute situation the Arabs, and especially the Palestinians, who are having a hard time at the moment, must be vigilant. And they must persevere in the matter of the speediest convening of an international conference on the Near East attended by all interested parties, including the PLO, as proposed by the Soviet Union back in July 1984.

IRANIAN PRESIDENT KHAMENE'I'S REELECTION REPORTED

LD200831 Moscow TASS in English 0728 GMT 20 Aug 85

[Text] Nicosia, August 20 TASS -- Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i has been re-elected president of the Islamic Republic of Iran for another four-year term. The Iranian news agency IRNA says he has polled about 85 per cent of the votes. Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i is one of the founders and leaders of the Islamic Republican party.

Under Iranian laws election returns are to be endorsed by the council supervising the implementation of the Constitution.

Iranian Elections Criticized

LD222240 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1938 GMT 22 Aug 85

[From the "World Today" program presented by Valentin Zorin]

[Text] The international press is publishing reports of a new wave of mass arrests in Iran. Information emerging from that country is fairly scarce, and often contradictory. However, by comparing the news reaching the pages of the world press, one may conclude that a wave of arrests preceded the election last Friday of the country's president. As has already been reported, leader of the Islamic Republican Party Khamene'i was elected president. Representatives of the opposition, including even the most moderate of them, were prevented from taking part in the election, and the contest was merely between members of the ruling party.

However, if during the election the forces opposing Tehran's present political course were unable to state their position, in the days leading up to the poll they carried out a series of antigovernment operations. In particular, it is reported that over several days armed opponents of the regime destroyed 21 "centers of repression", as they term the strongpoints of the government's supporters. The attacks were carried out in Tehran and six other towns. They have been reports that participants in the antigovernment movement in the Armed Forces put 5 F-5 fighters and 15 military vehicles out of action in the space of a few days and damaged another 25 vehicles.

It is reported that antigovernment leaflets have been distributed in Tehran and other towns. As far as one can judge, such antigovernment acts in Iran reflect the disillusionment felt by many Iranians with the political course of the country's leadership. The revolution that swept away the tyranny of the shah 6 years ago took place under anti-imperialist slogans. However, the aims then proclaimed have been forgotten. Not one of the socioeconomic problems placed on the agenda by the tumultuous events of 1979 has been resolved. Right-wing circles are blocking the democratic transformation and social reforms for which the popular masses who participated in the revolution were hoping.

In this connection, one cannot fail to take note of reports published in the last few days in some organs of the world press. The influential and well-informed British paper, THE SUNDAY TIMES, reported that the United States is secretly supplying U.S. weapons to Iran. The British paper obtained information that U.S. agents are carrying out operations of this kind, using British firms as a disguise, and relying on Britain as a transhipment base. The fact in question is undoubtedly symptomatic. Such a report could hardly have appeared on the pages of the world press 2 or 3 years ago.

In these circumstances, certain Iranian circles' recent energetic fanning of an anti-Soviet and anti-Afghan outcry cannot be seen as accidental. It looks as if reactionary Iranian circles are trying, with this outcry, to distract the public attention from the tasks of the anti-imperialist struggle, and to dampen the inner contradictions that have become acute. Another report from Tehran says that the 87-year-old Ayatollah Khomeyni, leader of the Islamic Republic of Iran, has stated that he is naming Ayatollah Montazeri, a prominent religious figure, as his political successor; for among Khomeyni's many political prerogatives is that of naming his successor according to his own choice.

UN PALESTINIAN RIGHTS GROUP VISITS KIEV

AU221156 Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 18 Aug 85 p 3

[RATAU report: "Meetings in the Ukraine's Capital City"]

[Text] A delegation of the UN committee for implementing the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people, headed by M.F. Zarif, committee deputy chairman and Afghan permanent representative to the UN, was in the Ukraine's capital city from 14-16 August. It visited Moscow and Kiev for consultations on ways and means to help convene as soon as possible a UN-sponsored conference on the Middle East, consultations being held during a tour of the capitals of Security Council member states. Z.L. Terazi, PLO permanent observer to the UN, was one of the delegates.

The delegation members were received in the Ukrainian Ministry of Foreign Affairs. During a conversation, V.A. Kravets, Ukrainian minister of foreign affairs, pointed out that the Ukrainian SSR thoroughly supported the just struggle waged by the Palestinian people for implementing the inalienable right to self-determination and the creation of an independent state, and consistently came out in favor of convening an international conference on the Middle East with the participation of all interested sides, including the PLO.

A meeting with representatives of the Kiev public was held in the headquarters of the Ukrainian Society for Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries.

The delegation visited the exposition of the Ukrainian State Museum of the History of the Great Patriotic War 1941-45 memorial complex, toured the city, and saw its architectural and historical places of interest.

INCREASING U.S. MILITARY PRESENCE IN CHAD NOTED

LD211647 Moscow TASS in English 1559 GMT 21 Aug 85

[Text] London, August 21 TASS -- The United States is building up at a speedy rate its military presence in Chad. As is reported by REUTER, this was stated in Brussels by I. Ramat al-Hamdou, a representative of the Transitional National Unity Government of Chad.

The number of American military "advisers," arriving to assist the puppet Habre regime, has already reached 450, he said. Big batches of newest armaments, including tanks and missiles, have been arriving in Ndjamena from the United States since the beginning of this month. In the Kanem Prefecture, the western part of Chad, instructors from the Pentagon are intensively training soldiers and officers of the Habre army how to handle those weapons. About 50 American servicemen are in the capital itself under the pretext of "guarding the U.S. Embassy."

All these facts, said the representative of the Transitional National Unity Government, show that the Ndjamena regime, with the direct participation of Washington, is preparing an offensive on the northern areas of Chad, controlled by the transitional government. The escalation of American military interference in Chad's affairs, he stressed, leads to resumption of hostilities, hampers a political settlement of the conflict in the country, undermines stability in that part of Africa.

TANZANIAN COLLEGE RECEIVES GIFT SHIPMENT

LD211314 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1030 GMT 21 Aug 85

[From the "Novosti" newscast; Anatoliy Doronin report from Dar es Salaam]

[Text] The port of Dar es Salaam: This Soviet ship is docked at one of its quays. [Video opens with pan shot of port, then stern of rusty ship] It carries on board a present collected by young people in Sverdlovsk for the Solomon Mahlangu Freedom College, here in Tanzania, in which children of South African underground organization workers and partisans, members of the national liberation organization, the African National Congress, and political emigres from South Africa live and study. [Video closes in on Soviet flag at stern, then shows full name of vessel, Nadezhda Krupskaya, registered in Leningrad, on its side, switching to shots of freight being loaded/unloaded on the quay, and Doronin standing by the ship.]

The gift consists of items needed for living and studying: clothes, notebooks, sports equipment and, of course, books. This gift is yet more evidence of the unvarying support of Soviet people for the heroic struggle of the patriots of southern Africa.

On behalf of the Solomon Mahlangu Freedom College, (Bele Tamboza) expressed profound gratitude to the Soviet young people for the gift, and stressed that the solidarity of Soviet people is of enormous importance for the success of the struggle of the people of southern Africa against the racist regime and for their liberation.

COMMENTATOR PREDICTS CONTADORA TALKS SUCCESS

OW210621 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1400 GMT 20 Aug 85

[From the "Novosti" newscast; commentary by Aleksandr Serikov]

[Text] A new meeting of Contadora Group member countries will be held in Cartagena, Colombia, 23-24 August. Here is our commentary:

[Serikov] Hello comrades. The event has just been planned, yet we are already talking about it. Why? First, because the situation in Central America has become extremely complicated and the governments of the Contadora Group countries -- Mexico, Colombia, Venezuela, and Panama -- must defuse it by their activities. Second, extremely great hopes are being placed on this meeting which, according to reports, may go beyond the framework of the usual conference of experts or ministers of foreign affairs of the four countries.

According to the Colombian paper EL TIEMPO, it is quite possible that the heads of state of the Contadora Group may take part in the meeting, which will undoubtedly attach more significance to the expected decisions. Now these decisions, and, most important, their implementation, are sorely needed by the long-suffering Central American region.

The main aim of the Contadora Group's activities is to find ways to resolve the conflict in the region by peaceful means, a region where the United States is attempting to turn one country against another. But it is certainly not Nicaragua -- contrary to what U.S. propaganda says -- that is to blame for the exacerbation of relations with its neighbors Honduras and Costa Rica. Its desire to live with them as good neighbors was confirmed by Nicaragua long ago when it was the first, and so far only one, to sign the Peace Act.

This document was developed by the Contadora Group and it outlines ways to eliminate the conflict. It is expected that the other Central American countries will sign the Peace Act this week at the meeting in Cartagena.

Measures to control fulfillment of this important document will also be concretely defined. There is every reason to assume that if the new initiative of the Contadora Group does not bring matters to a conclusion, it will at least promote to a great extent the process of peaceful settlement in the region so expected by the peoples of Central America.

PRAVDA REPORTS ON GUYANESE PARTY CONGRESS

PM211044 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Aug 85 First Edition p 4

["Congress of Guyana's Ruling Party" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Georgetown, 20 Aug -- The Sixth Congress of Guyana's ruling party, the People's National Congress [PNC], has opened here. About 3,000 delegates and observers from public organizations affiliated with the PNC, and also representatives of foreign parties, are taking part in its work. The CPSU delegation is headed by A.A. Malofeyev, first secretary of the Minsk Belorussian Communist Party Obkom, and D.D. Murayev, senior official of the CPSU Central Committee.

The participants in the congress honored the memory of F. Burnham, founder of the PNC and president of Guyana, with a minute's silence.

Hugh Desmond Hoyte, leader of the PNC and President of Guyana, delivered a long report to the congress. He confirmed the adherence of the country's new leadership to F. Burnham's domestic and foreign policy course. Our ultimate goal, the speaker pointed out, remains unchanged: to build a socialist society in Guyana for the sake of the Guyanese people. In implementing its foreign policy the country will continue an active policy aimed at defending Guyana's vitally important interests and ensuring its independence. Guyana will always maintain friendly relations with all states which respect its sovereignty and independence and will firmly follow the principles of the Non-aligned Movement.

The campaign to discredit Guyana's independent policy has recently been increased abroad, the PNC leader pointed out. Wide publicity has been given to instances of the illegal importation of weapons in the country and the training of mercenaries for the purpose of overthrowing the incumbent government by force of arms. It is well known that this activity hostile toward Guyana is extensively financed by North America. Some powers, he noted, are making every effort to block the granting of financial aid to Guyana, aid that is extremely necessary for the country's development and the enhancement of the people's well-being. H.D. Hoyte resolutely rejected all attempts at diktat or interference in the country's internal affairs.

POLITBURO DISCUSSES YOUTH FESTIVAL, HARVEST, UN

LD221751 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1653 GMT 22 Aug 85

[Text] Moscow, 22 Aug (TASS) -- At its regular session the CPSU Central Committee Politburo heard information about the holding of the 12th World Festival of Youth and Students in Moscow. It was noted that the Moscow festival was a major event of international significance which fostered the rallying of young people in the struggle against the aggressive policy of imperialism for peace and the security of peoples. The great significance of the further development of cooperation between Soviet youth organizations and progressive and democratic foreign youth organizations was stressed. Party, administrative, Komsomol, and trade-union organizations were called upon to further support the labor and sociopolitical activity of young people, involving them in the resolution of problems of economic and cultural construction. It is essential to do everything to perfect the labor, ideological-political, and moral upbringing of the rising generation, and energetically combine various forms of political and mass-cultural work with young people.

The Politburo examined progress in harvesting grain and other crops and the laying-in of fodder for livestock breeding. Attention was paid to the need for a considerable speeding-up in the rate of autumn work in order to harvest all the produce grown without losses and process and deliver it to winter storage sites. The need to carry out the sowing of winter crops, particularly using intensive technologies, in good time, to prepare good seeds, and to ensure that farms are supplied with mineral fertilizers and means of plant protection was stressed. With the movement of grain crop harvesting work into areas in Siberia, the Urals, and north Kazakhstan, party, administrative, and economic bodies must mobilize labor collectives to carry out harvesting work in good time. The implementation of the tasks set and the fulfillment of plans for the procurement of grain crops and other agricultural produce require a high level of discipline, efficient organization, and efficacious use of the material and technical resources available. The efforts of Communists and all workers in the agro-industrial complex should be directed at solving these questions.

The Politburo discussed measures for creating a petroleum and gas complex for the Caspian area. The acceleration of prospecting work on petroleum and gas deposits in the Caspian area, the improvement of systems for developing them, and the organization of integrated processing of crude oil to obtain valuable chemical products are envisaged in the resolution adopted by the CPSU Central Commiteee and the USSR Council of Ministers. Tasks have been set for the production of the necessary equipment and instruments and for the creation of appropriate productive capacities for this. The construction of housing and of facilities for social and cultural and consumer purposes has been planned, and other measures have been determined for the consolidation of cadres at enterprises and organizations involved in the development of deposits on the territory of this complex.

The Politburo considered questions related to the coming 40th session of the UN General Assembly. It was reaffirmed that the Soviet Union attaches great importance to the United Nations as an effective instrument for peace. The USSR will continue seeking to ensure that the just democratic principles on which the United Nations was founded 40 years ago find embodiment in the practice of international relations. Proceeding from the main task of the UN Charter, that of safeguarding and strengthening peace, the Soviet Union will make efforts at the coming UN General Assembly to have questions of ending the arms race occupy a central place in its proceedings. At the same time the USSR, as before, will call for the development on an equal basis of international cooperation in various fields, including the peaceful conquest of space in conditions of its nonmilitarization.

The Politburo heard a report by Comrade G.A. Aliyev on the participation by the USSR party and state delegation in the celebrations in the DPRK to mark the 40th anniversary of the liberation of Korea. Approval was given to the results of the meeting and talks that the Soviet delegation had with Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Workers Party of Korea Central Committee and the DPRK persident, and with other Korean leaders, during which the resolve by our parties and countries to deepen our all-around links and expend cooperation in the struggle to improve the international situation and consolidate peace was confirmed.

The CPSU Central Committee Politburo also discussed a number of other questions of domestic and foreign policy.

DEPUTY MINISTERIAL PERSONNEL CHANGES REPORTED

PM210910 [Editorial Report] Moscow SOBRANIYE POSTANOVLENIY PRAVITELSTVA SSR: OTDEL PERVYY in Russian No 19, 1985 carries on pages 93 through 96 four USSR Council of Ministers decrees, all signed by Council of Ministers Chairman Tikhonov and Administrator of Affairs Smirtyukov. The first decree, dated 27 May 1985, "relieves Comrade V.M. Korotov of his duties as USSR deputy minister of education in connection with his reassignment." The second, dated 27 May 1985, appoints "Comrade O.N. Makarov first deputy minister of transport construction, relieving him of his duties as deputy minister of transport construction." The third, dated 3 June 1985, is "on the appointment of Comrade V.K. Moiseyenko as USSR deputy minister of installation and special construction work and the release from these duties of Comrade I.A. Mekryukov in connection with his retirement." The fourth decree, dated 4 June 1985, announces "the appointment of Comrade P.K Kostikov as deputy chairman of the USSR State Committee for Cinematography and the release from these duties of Comrade B.V. Pavlenok in connection with his retirement."

RSFSR PAPER ON IMPORTANCE OF PRESS CRITICISM

PM221403 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 14 Aug 85 First Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Press Criticism"]

[Text] Figuratively speaking, a nationwide stocktaking operation is now under way in our vast economy as a whole -- we are identifying reserves which are so badly needed to accelerate progress. On the eve of the party congress the CPSU Central Committee demands from Communists that they "sum up what has been done in Lenist fashion, without false idealization and empty arguments, gather little by little all positive experience, fearlessly expose shortcomings, and identify potential and specific ways of achieving production growth, enhanced economic efficiency, and an improvement of the situation."

Therefore, special attention must now be paid to criticism and self-criticism. One reason why this has to be mentioned is that sometimes the atmosphere of exactingness gives way to a mood of laissez-faire. Regrettably, even the press organs of certain party committees are sometimes affected by this disposition. A graphic example of laxity and a conciliatory attitude to the shortcomings is for instance the newpaper PRIOKSKAYA PRAVDA, the organ of the Ryazan CPSU Obkom and the oblast soviet, a review of which was recently published in SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA.

In our endeavor to ensure that the precongress collective debate of Communists, including that in the press, takes place at the highest constructive level, each one of us will, I believe agree that criticism is the "best proof of our purity and strength."

The democratic character of the socialist system is visibly demonstrated in its attention to criticism. After all, people openly talk about shortcomings only when they are seriously committed to the cause, when the common interests are close to their hearts.

We must not forget Lenin's behest: Where there is "direct evidence...of red tape... such cases must, on principle...be given a public airing, not so much for the sake of meting out severe punishment (a reprimand may be enough), but for the sake of publicity, to dispel the universal belief that people can act with impunity." Incidentally, in cases where V.I. Lenin saw that red tape and bureaucracy resulted in a deliberate suppression of criticism he was extremely stern and merciless.

Newspapers often wage a consistent struggle against all manifestations of a disrespectful attitude to criticism on the part of people in official positions. So, for instance, workers at the Shoksha subsidiary of the Syktyvkarskiy Sovkhoz wrote to the republic newspaper KRASNOYE ZNAMYA, leveling direct and specific criticism against P.V. Urban, chief of the Komiavtotrans Association's Avtosnab supply section. A bridge linking the subsidary with the farm center had been destroyed on his instructions. However, Urban denied that there were any complaints against him. The journalists then approached the chief of the Komiavtotrans Association. However, V.G. Medvedev told them that neither he nor his subordinate specialists have dealt or would deal with such a "trivial matter." But the newspaper picked out the main point in this indeed not very important matter: Lack of attention to criticism essentially reflects indifference to the matters in hand, disregard for people's interests, and the survival of bureaucracy and red tape. On the initiative of the editorial office this case was discussed with the Komi ASSR People's Control Committee which punished P.V. Urban and V.G. Medvedev, which in turn, was duly reported in the newspaper.

But let us not forget that only businesslike, pointed, and specific criticism deserves attention. Meanwhile, vague discussions about shortcomings in general are sometimes presented as criticism. A sociological study has shown that even at party meetings, according to 7 percent of those polled, speakers confine themselves to general information about the state of affairs. Seventeen percent of the Communists who filled in the questionnaires said that although existing shortcomings are pointed out in speeches, those responsible are not identified; one in four people emphasized that even where shortcomings and those responsible are identified, speakers fail to make any specific proposals.

However, it is not just the atmosphere of sham criticism in the work of a number of primary party collectives which is causing concern. It is alarming that the local press takes such a tolerant attitude to this phenomenon. Furthermore, it itself frequently succumbs to the vice of discussing shortcomings without naming names.

Take the newspaper KRASNOYE ZNAMYA, for instance, the organ of the Maritime CPSU Kraykom and the kray soviet. Recently it published a dispatch entitled "The Second Echelon." It was devoted to an extremely important topic, namely the introduction of scientific and technical progress achievements: "On 108 of 242 units of equipment (of Primorskugol Association central electrical shops) the amortization period is up, but the engineering service cannot write them off because no equivalent modern equipment has been supplied to the enterprise...." It would appear that the article contains criticism (it maintains this sort of tone throughout). But it is not clear against whom it is directed. Who is to blame? What should be done to rectify the situation? The article answers none of these questions, nor does it name a single person responsible for the slow introduction of scientific and technical progress achievements.

At about the same time, KURSKAYA PRAVDA published a letter entitled "Plant Needs Help," followed by a long editorial commentary.

Construction workers fell far short of the 6-month target for the modernization of the Kursk chemical and pharmaceutical plant. But this article, too, features only abstract anonymous "clients," "contractors," and "subcontractors..."

Maybe these examples (unfortunately, they are by no means unique) should not be described as criticism? Let us recall V.I. Lenin's words: "The time has come to raise the question of not just the freedom of criticism but its content." After all, the party orients the working people toward a serious intensification of criticism for the sake of strengthening the country's might and overcoming present shortcomings, for the sake of a purer moral and psychological climate in society and in every labor collective, and making each one of us more mature and wiser. Criticism reflects our intolerance of everything that has outlived its usefulness; it is by no means simply a desire to denigrate. Furthermore, we must adopt the same intolerant attitude to this kind of useless denigration as to other flaws and shortcomings in our daily life.

Biting and critical newspaper reports are especially necessary now, at a time of reports and elections to party organizations, since the press is called upon to help Communists carry out the reports and elections in a businesslike and principled way. But for each publication to be equal to this task constant attention to newspapers is needed from the party committees that the newspapers represent. We think that abstract and therefore useless, entirely noncommittal nods toward ministries and the notorious "scapegoats" on whom all the responsibility is easily and willingly off-loaded can only be used in journalists' articles when party committees take a tolerant attitude to such an illusion of criticism. After all, a newspaper's style ultimately depends on party committees' styles of work, on how thoughtfully and seriously their bureaus and secretariats react to criticism, on how intolerant they are of complacency, and on how demanding they are toward each party, soviet, and economic leader.

The current attention to press criticism and the demand to unleash it across the board are not passing fads. They stem from our entire party essence and the Leninist principles of socialist democracy, which is by no means abstract and which has been and is an effective instrument for developing the economy and increasing people's activeness and the communist education of the masses. The party approach to criticism is incompatible not only with articles which do not name names. It also presupposes ensuring the broadest publicity.

Developing criticism and self-criticism in the press is the specific contribution of the party press to molding Soviet people's proprietorial attitude to the affairs both of their collective and their country. And a proprietorial citizen is able to resolve the most complex tasks of society's accelerated development -- both those that have already been set and those which will be defined by the 27th CPSU Congress.

UKRAINE PARTY EMPHASIZES ECONOMIC TASKS

AU220957 Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 18 Aug 85 p 1

[Unattributed report: "In the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee"]

[Excerpts] The Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee has examined a number of topics concerning organizational and political work, as well as party control over economic and cultural construction.

A report has been discussed on the work carried out in the republic to accomplish tasks stemming from the decision of the CPSU Central Committee April 1985 Plenum, and from the directives and recommendations of Comrade M.S. Gorbachev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary.

The Central Committee Secretariat and departments have been requested to tighten control over the implementation of measures outlined by the Ukranian Communist Party Central Committee to comply with party decisions and to pay particular attention to the settlement of operative problems involving the harvest of grain, vegetables, potatoes, sugar beets, and other crops, grain sales to the state, and ensuring normal performance in industry, construction, transport, and municipal services in the winter season 1985-86.

The Ukrainian Supreme Soviet Presidium, Council of Ministers, Trade Union Council, Komsomol Central Committee, ministries, and Departments have been instructed to take additional steps to implement the CPSU and Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee decisions on questions concerning the earliest possible transfer of the economy to the tracks of intensive development, the acceleration of scientific-technical progress, and improvements in the control of the national economy.

The Central Committee has examined the practical measures taken to implement the directives of the conference held by the CPSU Central Committee on 26 July 1985 to define the tasks of party committees in preparing for and holding accountability and election meetings in party organizations in the light of the requirements of the CPSU Central Committee April 1985 Plenum.

The Central Committee has examined the work carried out by Odessa Oblast party, administrative, and economic bodies to implement the decisions of the 26th Party Congress and the CPSU Central Committee April 1985 Plenum on increasing the production, expanding the choice, and improving the quality of consumer goods. Having noted some progress in this direction, the Central Committee pointed out that the economic potential existing in the oblast for the purposes has been used inefficiently. Some enterprises fall short of the plan, reduce production, and do not fully meet contract obligations. The achievements of scientific-technical progress are being applied in production too slowly, and the quality of a number of items still remains poor. The participation of scientific, planning, and designing organizations in developing new kinds of commodities is insufficient.

The Central Committee has discussed improvements in the performance of railroad transport and the measures to ensure smooth freight transportation in the 1985-86 fall and winter season. It was noted that, notwithstanding the fact that in the second quarter and July of the current year the republic's railroads coped with the conveyance plan, the lag incurred early in the year has not been compensated for. There are irregularities in railroad exploitation, and rolling stock is being used in an unsatisfactory way. A number of enterprises do not see to it that cars are unloaded on schedule, and fail to accomplish tasks for reducing demurrages.

GEORGIAN PAPER REPORTS HIGH-LEVEL PARTY CHANGES

PM231139 [Editorial Report] Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian, 18 Aug 85 p 1 carries a 650-word GRUZINFORM report on the 17 August Plenum of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee. The report incorporates the following passage dealing with organizational issues:

"The plenum released S.Ye. Khabeishvili from the duties of secretary and member of the Bureau of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee for shortcomings in his work.

"In connection with his reassignment the plenum released Colonel General Comrade V.M. Arkhipov, former commander of the Red Banner Transcaucasus Military District, from the duties of member of the Bureau of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee. Appreciation was expressed to him for his active participation in the work of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee Bureau, in the resolution of many tasks of the republic's socioeconomic development, and in the military-patriotic and international education of the population.

"The plenum elected member of the Central Committee Bureau Comrade N.A. Chitanava, who had previously been first deputy chairman of the Georgian SSR Council of Ministers, to be a secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee.

"The plenum elected Comrade G.A. Anchabadze, who had previously been deputy chairman of the Georgian SSR Council of Ministers, to be a secretary and member of the Bureau of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee.

"The plenum elected Colonel General Comrade K.A. Mochetov, commander of the Red Banner Transcaucasus Military District, to be a member of the Bureau of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee.

"The plenum elected Comrade G.D. Mgeladze, chairman of the Georgian SSR State Committee for Agricultural Production, to be a candidate member of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee Bureau."

DECISION ON ECONOMIC METHODS ISSUED AS BOOKLET

LD221927 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 22 Aug 85

[From the "Vremya" newscast; announcer-read report]

[Text] The Politicheskaya Literatura publishing house has issued as an individual booklet the text of the 12 July 1985 decision of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers on the broad dissemination of new methods of economic management and stepping up thier influence on the acceleration of scientific-technical progress.

BRIEFS

LENINGRAD OFFICIAL AWARDED -- Today we received a report to the effect that the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium awarded Yuriy Filippovich Solovyev, first secretary of the Leningrad Obkom, the Order of Lenin. This is to mark his great services to the Communist Party and Soviet state, and his 60th birthday. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 19 Aug 85 LD]

YAROSLAVL CITY HONORED -- The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has awarded the city of Yaroslavl the Order of the October Revolution. The order marks the city's workers' great services in the revolutionary movement, their contribution to the struggle with the German fascist aggressors in the Great Patriotic War and successes achieved in economic and cultural construction. [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1830 GMT 22 Aug 85 LD]

TASS EXPLAINS TAX SYSTEM DISTRIBUTION, RATES

LD221514 Moscow TASS in English 1402 GMT 22 Aug 85

["USSR: Who Bears the Burden of Taxes" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, August 22 TASS --TASS news analyst Petr Lidin writes:

Soviet financial bodies are now busy preparing a draft state budget of the USSR for the next, 1986, year. "Budget receipts are expected to increase all-round, also due to an increased overall sum of taxes levied on the population. The latter taxes are to grow approximately by a billion roubles," I was told at the Ministry of Finance.

It should be noted, however, that this increase in tax receipts will come exclusively from a greater work force, whose earnings are to increase accordingly. But the tax rates, which are among the lowest in the world, will remain unchanged, as they have been in the course of decades. Thus the income tax from gainfully employed people ranges from 0.25 to 13 per cent, depending on the size of earnings.

Peasants, members of agricultural cooperatives, pay, instead of income tax, the so-called agricultural tax which depends not on their incomes, but on the size and quality of the plots of land in their personal use.

The quality of their plots depends largely on the local climate. Thus in the middle climatic zone of Russia the tax levied per 100 square metres of land attached to a farmstead is 85 kopecks a year (just above one U.S. dollar) while in Georgia (Transcaucasia) with its milder climate the tax is higher -- 1 rouble and 30 kopecks (just below two dollars). It has been estimated that the average size of agricultural tax paid by a peasant family in the USSR is about 25 roubles a year.

Those are the two principal taxes paid by working people in the USSR. True, there is also a third tax paid by all who have an independent income but no children. Its rate is 6 per cent of overall income. With the help of this tax part of the incomes of childless people is redistributed in favour of those who rear children. The latter families also enjoy a number of privileges and benefits.

So it is clear that the Soviet taxation system is not burdensome. Moreover, certain categories of citizens are exempt from taxes and enjoy benefits. Taxes are not levied on minimum wages and all types of pensions. Also exempt from them are families of pension-drawing peasants or war invalids. Considerable tax benefits are provided for servicemen, students and some others.

Statistics show that taxes do not exceed 9 per cent of the income of an average worker's or employee's family. In the budget of a peasant family, the share of taxes is still smaller, about two per cent.

It is only natural that the bulk of the USSR budget receipts, about 92 per cent, comes from socialist enterprises, with the tax collections from the population accounting for only about 8 per cent of the revenue.

The following comparison gives an idea of how these funds are used and in whose interests. In 1984 Soviet tax receipts from the population amounted to 28.7 billion roubles while payments and benefits going to people from the public consumption funds (in the form of free medical services, free education, pensions, student grants and various benefits) constituted 139.5 billion roubles.

The taxation systems of Western countries have a different social slant. In the United States, for example, taxes on the population make up over 75 per cent of budget receipts. At a time when the percentage of corporation taxes is steadily diminishing tax rates on the population are growing. And this is not hard to explain: the USA is planning to spend 303 billion dollars (sic) on military purposes in the next fiscal year.

BRIEFS

SOLAR POWER PLANT -- The construction of the first solar energy power plant in the Kyzylkum Desert is being contemplated in the Soviet Union. The plant will operate on solar energy during the day and on natural gas during the night. [Summary] [Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 19 Aug 85 GF]

AGRO-INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION SESSION HELD

PM211551 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 16 Aug 85 p 1

[TASS report: "Agro-Industrial Complex Commission Session"]

[Text] A session of the USSR Council of Ministers Presidium Commission for questions of the agro-industrial complex held 14 August examined measures to accelerate scientific-technical progress in fields of the agro-industrial complex of the Estonian SSR proposed by the USSR Supreme Soviet chambers' science and technology and agro-industrial complex commissions.

In conjunction with the Estonian SSR Council of Ministers, the USSR Ministry of Agriculture, the USSR Ministry of Fruit and Vegetable Farming, the USSR State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment to Agriculture, the USSR Ministry of Tractor and Agricultural Machine Building, and other interested ministries and departments have been instructed to examine the problems of fully satisfying the demand of kolkhozes and sovkhozes for agricultural equipment produced locally and possessing a high degree of efficiency; of the acceleration of the modernization and retooling of processing industry enterprises; and of providing for the relevant targets in plans for the 12th 5-Year Plan.

Reports were heard from USSR Ministers G.S. Zolotukhin and V.K. Mesyats and the RSFSR, Ukrainian SSR, and Kazakh SSR Council of Ministers Presidiums' agro-industrial complex commissions on the work they are doing to ensure the fulfillment of plans for state purchases of edible wheat; especially durum, strong, and valuable strains of the 1985 harvest. It was noted that the soviet, agricultural, and procurement organs; agro-industrial associations; and kolkhozes and sovkhozes have elaborated and are implementing specific measures to increase gross yields of edible wheat grain and to improve its quality. According to figures as of 10 August, the farms of the Georgian SSR, Azerbaijan SSR, and Turkmen SSR have fulfilled their plans for the sale of wheat grain to the state. The kolkhozes and sovkhozes of the North Caucasus and Dnepropetrovsk and Dzhambul Oblasts are successfully undertaking the sale of wheat grain of the strong and valuable strains to the state.

At the same time high-quality edible wheat grain is reaching the grain reception centers only slowly from the farms of Kherson, Nikolayev, Sumy, Volgograd, Saretov, and Kuybyshev oblasts and the Central Chernozem region.

The relevant union republic council of ministers presidiums' agro-industrial complex commissions, the USSR Ministry of Agriculture, and the USSR Ministry of Procurements have been instructed to take additional steps to step up the pace at which high-quality edible wheat grain is being sold to the state and to ensure the unconditional fulfillment of the set plans for purchases of this grain.

The commission basically approved the measures prepared by the USSR Gosplan, USSR Ministry of Fruit and Vegatable Farming, Moscow Gorispolkom, and Leningrad Gorispolkom with the participation of interested ministries and departments to improve the supply of fruit, vegetables, and potatoes to the population of Moscow and Leningrad. These measures provide for the further development of the material-technical basis of procurement and transport enterprises and organizations; the expansion of the specialized trading network; the improvement of the organization of shipments of fruit and vegetable produce; the acceleration of its delivery to the trading network; the supply of modern equipment to procurement enterprises and fruit and vegetable bases for the preparation for sale and packaging of vegetables and fruit; and the enhancement of the responsibility of fruit and vegetable complex workers for ensuring deliveries of high-quality output.

The commission examined measures to increase the production and procurements of essential oil raw materials and the processing of essential oils. Their implementation will make it possible to ensure the fuller satisfaction of the national economy's requirements for essential oils produced in this country.

With a view to improving agriculture's provision with lathes and organizing the repair and technical servicing of metalworking and other manufacturing equipment, the commission examined the measures proposed by the USSR Gosplan on this question.

CSA REPORTS CURRENT RESULTS OF HARVEST

LD212104 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 21 Aug 85

[USSR CSA report and commentary on harvesting and sowing]

[Text] Grain and pulse crops have been reaped on 54 million hectares. Some 93 percent of the reaped grain has been threshed.

On the whole, the weather is favoring the harvest. The center of harvesting work is now beginning to shift eastwards. Machine operators in Siberia and Kazakhstan are commencing the harvest of grain crops. Combine operators are striving to keep their machines working round the clock because of the late ripening of the grain. They are working for the highest possible output in order to gather in all the grain which has been grown without losses. The flow of grain to the elevators is increasing. Collective and state farms in Dnepropetrovsk, Donetsk, Rostov and some other oblasts of the Russian Federation and the Ukraine have completed their plan for the procurement of strong and valuable wheat varieties.

The application of intensive methods is helping to improve the quality of grain. In the Ukraine, for example, many farms are obtaining big harvests of excellent grain. The Kalinin collective farm in Cherkassy Oblast has obtained yields of 60 quintals per hectare and more. This is the result of the efficient fulfilment of agro-technical requirements.

Collective and state farms which are bringing in the harvest intend to make maximum use of the advantages of intensive technology next year. To this end the area on which it is to be applied is being almost tripled. However, others are doing things a different way. Engels collective farm in Kirovograd Oblast obtained only 18.4 quintals of winter wheat per hectare from the area on which intensive methods were used. This was because agronomists took a formalistic attitude towards the application of intensive technology. Specialists say that, when applying this technology, the most important thing is to heed all the requirements involved. If this is done, intensive technology will be highly effective.

TASKS FACING INSTRUMENT BUILDING INDUSTRY VIEWED

LD222114 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 22 Aug 85

[Station correspondent's interview with Dr of Technical Sciences Nikolay Ivanovich Gorelikov, head of the Scientific-Technical Directorate of the USSR Ministry of the Instrument Building Industry; date not given -- recorded]

[Excerpts] [Unidentified correspondent] Nikolay Ivanovich, the instrument building industries determine scientific-technical progress in machine-building in many ways and in the whole national economy in general. Great tasks face the industry in accelerating progress. What specifically has to be done in the near future?

[Gorelikov] First and foremost, we must make rapid development in computer technology. This means creating mini- and microcomputers. I have to say that by the end of this 5-year plan we will have virtually replaced all the computer technology manufactured by the Instrument Building Ministry. In the following 5-year plan the rate of renewing production will be increased even more. Thus, we plan to completely renovate in 3-4 years, technology in the peripheral computer group, as well. The same applies to instrument building in general for virtually the whole national economy, in other words, producing instruments and other means for geophysicists, oil workers and geologists, and for the ferrous and nonferrous metallurgical industries.

[Correspondent] But in order to create new technology and to create new instruemnts, the means of automation for computer technology, a new elemental base is required today. How do you see instrument building technology in the near future?

[Gorelikov] The norm of modern instrument building works should be microelectronic technology, linked with the adaptation of microelectronics itself and the latest achievements in laser technology and fiber optics. Production automation of instruments for control operations is becoming one of the major problems with which we are engaged.

The considerable tasks we are planning in reducing the use of materials and energy consumption and all forms of material wastage, as well as labor wastage, require a fresh approach to the creation of an elemental base, even to the point of reequipping some factories with their own elemental bases.

NATURAL DISASTERS PLAGUE RSFSR, PAMIR REGIONS

Forest Fire Situation Updated

PM221429 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 18 Aug 85 Morning Edition p 3

[G. Alimov report: "Smoke Above the Taiga..."]

[Excerpt] For several days now the weather over a vast area of the eastern European territory has been firmly ruled by a powerful anticyclone. The heat wave continues in the Central, and Central Chernozem, the Volga-Vyatka, and the Volga Regions. Already the teleprinters carry alarming news about fires. We called G. Zinov, chief inspector of the RSFSR Ministry of the Forestry Industry Fire Fighting Department.

Question: How is the overall situation at present shaping up, Gennadiy Ivanovich?

Answer: The situation is complicated. All our subunits have been put on fire alert. Forests are constantly patrolled by aircraft and helicopters and observed from watch towers. I have one of the latest bulletins before me: Three fires have been extinguished in Vladimir, Kalinin, and Voronezh Oblasts. Two fires have broken out in Tambov Oblast and the Chuvash ASSR.

Seismic Waves Continue

PM221111 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 19 Aug 85 Morning Edition p 3

[Own correspondent V. Surkov report under the rubric "IZVESTIYA on the Line": "The Elements Continue To Rage"]

[Text] A few days ago the former Pamir epicenter of the Ishkashim region, (280 km southeast of Dushanbe) once again reminded us of its existence. Seismic waves burst forth from the subterranean depths there. They reverberated around the Gorno-Badakhshan Autonomous Oblast and again reached the republic capital.

We called our own correspondent, V. Surkov, in Dushanbe:

"The underground elements in the Pamirs are continuing to rage. As of 15 August (in the short space of time since 29 July), the Khorog seismic station had recorded more than 700 earthquakes at the epicenter and in the environs. About 20 of them were between 3 and 6 points.

"But people are not giving in. Aid caravans are making their way to the Pamir people. As of 15 August, 5,236 metric tons of freight had arrived: construction materials, tents, industrial commodities, and food. Rebuilding work has begun.

"A special commission of the State Insurance Main Administration has inspected approximately half the badly damaged houses, and documents have been drawn up. According to these, total insurance payments will amount to R450,000. Of this amount, R156,000 in money orders has already been sent to the victims. The State Insurance Main Administration is continuing to inspect house properties."

DEFENSE MINISTER'S ORDER FOR AIR FORCE DAY

PM221507 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 18 Aug 85 Second Edition p 1

[USSR Defense Minister's Order No 203]

[Text] Moscow, 18 Aug -- Comrade soldiers, sailors, sergeants, and petty officers! Comrade ensigns and warrant officers! Comrade officers, generals, and admirals! Comrade pilots, navigators, engineers, technicians, military and civilian aviation specialists, aviation industry workers, and DOSAAF aviator-sportsmen! Comrade aviation school students! Comrade aviation veterans!

Today the Soviet people and their valiant Armed Forces are celebrating USSR Air Force Day. This holiday is being greeted by our great motherland's working people and Army and Navy servicemen in an atmosphere of general political and labor enthusiasm and of active struggle to fittingly greet the 27th CPSU Congress.

Closely rallied around the Communist Party and its Leninist Central Committee, aviator servicemen unanimously approve and ardently support the domestic and foreign policy of the CPSU and the Soviet Government; they are reliably guarding the peaceful creative labor of the Soviet people; sacredly cherishing and augmenting revolutionary, combat, and labor traditions; fulfilling with honor their military duty; and making a worthy contribution to strengthening the socialist motherland's defense capability.

Military pilots have inscribed many heroic pages in the combat annals of the USSR Armed Forces. By their selfless service of the motherland, they have gained the well-earned love and gratitude of the entire Soviet people.

Thanks to the tireless concern of the Communist Party and the Soviet Government and the persistent work of scientists, designers, and all workers of the aviation industry, Soviet aviation technology meets the most up-to-date demands.

In a single formation with all the Armed Forces servicemen and in combat cooperation with the armies of the Warsaw Pact member states, the aviator-servicemen are always ready to fulfull their patriotic and internatonal duty in defense of the socialist fatherland and the gains of socialism. Civil aviation workers, workers in aviation industry enterprises, and DOSAAF aviator-sportsmen are greeting their holiday with great successes in work.

I greet and congratulate Army and Navy servicemen, civil aviation and aviation industry workers, and DOSAAF aviator-servicemen on USSR Air Force Day, and wish you new successes in improving military skill, mastering modern aviation equipment, and developing our aircraft.

To mark USSR Air Force Day, I order that today, 18 August 1985, at 2200 local time, festive firework displays be held in our motherland's capital, the hero city of Moscow, in the union republic capitals, in the hero cities of Leningrad, Volgograd, Odessa, Sevastopol, Novorossiysk, Kerch, Tula, Smolensk, and Murmansk, and in the Hero Fortress of Brest.

Long live our great motherland -- the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics! Long live the heroic Soviet people and their valiant Air Force! Glory to the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the inspirer and originator of all our victories!

Marshal of the Soviet Union S. Sokolov, USSR defense minister.

MARSHAL YEFIMOV INTERVIEWED ON AIR FORCE DAY

PM221143 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Aug 85 First Edition p 2

[Interview with Marshal of Aviation A.N. Yefimov by unnamed PRAVDA correspondent: "The Fatherland's Victorious Wings: Today Is USSR Air Force Day"; date and place not specified -- first paragraph is PRAVDA introduction]

[Text] On the eve of the holiday [USSR Air Force Day], Twice Hero of the Soviet Union Marshal of Aviation A.N. Yefimov, commander in chief of the Air Force and USSR deputy defense minister, replied to your PRAVDA correspondent's questions.

Question: Recently the Soviet people and all progressive mankind celebrated the 40th anniversary of the victory over fascism. Tell us what form our Air Force's resistance took in the struggle against Hitler's air armada.

[Yefimov] Profiting from the element of surprise, the enemy made massive strikes against airfields in border districts and put a large number of our aircraft out of action in the early day of the war. This helped the enemy to seize the initiative in the air in the most important areas of the Soviet-German front.

But as early as Winter 1941 our Air Force scored a major victory in the battle for Moscow. Over 1,600 enemy aircraft were destroyed in the approaches to the capital. The battle of Stalingrad, during which over 5,000 fascist aircraft were destroyed in fierce dogfights and by strikes against airfields, was a most important stage in the Soviet Air Force's struggle against the enemy air force. The enemy air force lost 1,100 aircraft in the fighting for the Kuban in Spring 1943 and over 3,700 aircraft in the battle of the Kursk Bulge. From then on the Soviet Air Force held complete mastery of the air right through to the complete routing of the enemy.

Bourgeois falsifiers of military history continue to belittle the Soviet Air Force's role in routing the fascist German Air Force in World War II. But they cannot deny the fact that our airmen destroyed 57,000 fascist aircraft in air battles and by strikes against airfields. The fascists suffered three-fourths of their air force losses on the Soviet-German front. For comparison's sake I would point out that the Anglo-U.S. air forces destroyed 32,800 fascist aircraft during World War II. Furthermore, over 22,000 of those were put out of action on the ground.

The motherland and the party fittingly assessed the courageous airmen's exploits -- over 200,000 airmen were awarded orders and medals, 2,420 fliers received the title Hero of the Soviet Union, 65 of them twice, while such illustrious aces as A.I. Pokryshkin and I.N. Kozhedub, now marshals of aviation, were made Hero of the Soviet Union three times. Some 288 Air Force divisions and units were made guard's divisions and units, 708 received honorary titles, and hundreds received combat orders.

Question: At the beginning of September this year it will be 40 years since the routing of military Japan. What contribution did the Soviet Air Force make to victory in the Far East?

[Yefimov] During the combat actions in the Far East the Soviet Air Force held complete mastery of the air. It provided cover and support for strike groupings of front-line troops, delivered strikes against concentrations of personnel and combat hardware, destroyed defensive installations and control centers, put communications out of action, prevented reserves from being brought up, and conducted intensive aerial reconnaissance.

Air transport played an active role during the offensive by combined-arms and tank armies. Thanks to the efforts of air transport, the advancing troops were supplied with fuel and ammunition and airborne assault troop landings were carried out. During the operation 16,500 officers and men, approximately 2,780 metric tons of fuel, 563 metric tons of munitions, and 1,496 metric tons of freight of various kinds were airlifted. Even though the military operations did not last long the airborne armies of the front and the Pacific Fleet Air Force carried out around 23,000 sorties and dropped around 3,000 metric tons of bombs on the enemy.

Question: Undoubtedly the scientific and technical revolution has also affected the Air Force in full measure. How is this reflected in the combat and flight characteristics of Air Force complexes? What can you tell us about other innovations in our Air Force and, in particular, the ground service?

[Yefimov] The modern Air Force concentrates within itself virtually all the achievements of scientific and technical progress. As it develops, complex problems must be constantly resolved in the sphere of radioelectronics, mechanics, thermal physics, materials technology, and other sciences.

In recent decades the extensive introduction of electronics and computers has been something qualitatively new for the Air Force. This has made it possible to considerably extend the operating conditions and significantly increase the combat capacilities of military aviation. Now it is capable of conducting combat operations in any weather and around the clock, including at very low altitudes; successfully countering the enemy's air defense facilities; effectively resolving air reconnaissance tasks; and accurately hitting targets in the air, on the ground, and at sea with guided weapons over great distances.

Achievements in the sphere of engine building, aerodynamics, durability, and materials technology brought about the appearance of warplanes and helicopters with high flight characteristics. Modern aircraft have attained speeds of 2,500-3,000 kph, and flight ranges and altitudes have increased considerably. Aircraft and helicopter handling characteristics have been considerably improved and operational loads have increased sharply.

The armory of the USSR Armed Forces Air Force now includes VTOL and STOL aircraft which, in conjunction with helicopters, have considerably increased Air Force mobility and improved its basing conditions.

Question: What are the main demands made on personnel by modern aircraft equipment and weaponry? What qualities must the combat airman have?

[Yefimov] In order to control modern aircraft equipment, a combat airman needs firm technical knowledge and skills, a broad outlook, high moral-combat qualities, and a high level of discipline. You cannot fly a supersonic aircraft without a thorough knowledge of aerodynamics, tactics, and combat use theory.

Modern equipment also requires definite psychological and physical qualities from the combat airman.

He needs quick reactions, must retain a high capacity for work under conditions of prolonged nervous and physical stress, must remember a large quantity of information, and must retain his composure even in the most complex situations.

The Soviet airman is a patriotic serviceman possessing a concentrated will, firm character, courage, bravery, and the ability and readiness to take justified risks when necessary. The sky is conquered by the strong and the brave. In day-to-day military labor airmen hone their character and persistently master the profession of airborne fighter. The effects of commanders, political organs, staffs, and party and Komsomol organizations are aimed at molding and developing those qualities.

True to their combat traditions, military airmen also display courage and high moral-combat and psychological qualities in peace-time.

For example, a selfless act was committed recently by Senior Lieutenant G. Suvorov, an instructor, and Cadet V. Romanishin from the Borisoglebskiy Higher Military Aviation School for Pilots, who risked their lives in an emergency when they diverted their falling aircraft away from a population center and saved the lives of dozens of its inhabitants.

Soviet airmen do their internationalist duty with honor and dignity. The names of Heroes of the Soviet Union G. Yeliseyev, V. Gaynutdinov, V. Shcherbakov, Ye. Zelnyakov, V. Kot, V. Pavlov, P. Ruban, V. Ochirov, and other present-day military airmen rightly stand alongside the names of the most illustrious fliers.

Question: With what successes are servicemen greeting USSR Air Force Day?

[Yefimov] Air Force personnel embarked on the summer training period in a combative mood and in an atmosphere of great political enthusiasm brought about by the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee April and July (1985) Plenums and the USSR Supreme Soviet's third session.

By the beginning of the training period military airmen had completely fulfilled the socialist pledges adopted in honor of the 40th anniversary of the Soviet people's victory in the Great Patriotic War, and had created a good basis for fulfilling the tasks placed before the Air Force by the USSR Ministry of Defense for the 1985 training year.

Now, in the period of intensive flying work, commanders, political organs, staffs, and party and Komsomol organizations are placing the main emphasis on servicemen's mastery of complicated aviation complexes, on assimilating effective tactical methods and ways of applying them in combat, and on preparing pilots, navigators, and crews to carry out courageous and resolute combat actions. Socialist competition under the slogan "Let us devote our selfless military labor to the 27th CPSU Congress!" is expanding in the units and subunits.

Question: Please tell us about that in a little more detail.....

[Yefimov] A campaign is in progress to achieve excellent-rated flight shifts, to hit targetswith the first missile of the first salvo, to ensure interchangeability in crews and teams, and to reduce the time taken to get crews and subunits into combat readiness.

Socialist competition in the Air Force is headed by the Red Banner Guard's bomber regiment -- the competition initiator -- where Guards Colonel A. Tsarkov is commander and Lieutenant Colonel I. Losenkov is deputy commander of political affairs.

Many Air Force collectives are following the initiator's example. Units commanded by officers Yu. Temnikov, A. Zemlyanoy, V. Zhakharov, V. Demidenko, A. Zhukov, A. Kirichenko, I. Malinin, V. Lisovskiy, and many others have adopted pledges to retain the "excellent-rated" title.

The number of masters of combat application and excellent-rated wings, squadrons, and companies in the Air Force had increased by USSR Air Force Day. Many leading commanders, political workers, pilots, navigators, engineers, technicians, and communications and rear services specialists have been decorated with state awards. The award recipients include leading formations that won glory during the war years.

Closely united around the Leninist party, our airmen, like all Soviet people, are always on the alert and constantly ready to perform with honor their patriotic and internationalist duty.